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CLAIM OF ITALY TO THE PORT OF FIUME EXPOUNDED

Gen. Joseph Garibaldi, in United States on Special Mission for the Italian Government, States Arguments of His Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That the city of Fiume will be given to Italy was the conviction expressed by Gen. Joseph Garibaldi, who has come to the United States on a special mission for the Italian Government, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, yesterday. General Garibaldi is here to assist in improving relations of all kinds between his country and the United States.

In an interview granted in his suite at the Hotel Plaza, General Garibaldi led up to a discussion of the Fiume question by describing conditions now prevailing in Italy. He said that, economically, the situation there is critical.

There are 1,500,000 unemployed whom Italy must place at work somehow. For four years her emigrants are shut out from the United States. An agreement is under way by which some of the excess labor may be sent to France for reconstruction work, but until that agreement is completed, General Garibaldi said, one of Italy's greatest domestic problems will be proper provision for this excess.

Industry Slowed Down

The oversupply of labor, he continued, was caused by shortage of coal and railroad materials, which compelled many industries to slow down and some to close, forcing workers out. Socialism was not to be feared, General Garibaldi said, because fortunately Italy's labor was highly organized. Federated Labor in Italy was considered a conservative element because of its high patriotism. Throughout the war federated labor and the large industries had worked together with understanding.

ARMY MEAT STOCKS WILL NOT COMPETE

War Department Refuses to Permit Sales of the Surplus Supplies So That Consumers in United States Will Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The War Department, acting on the advice of representatives of the five big packers, has reached a decision regarding the disposal of surplus army meat which will effectively prevent the people of the United States from deriving any benefit from its sale. This is called protecting the market. The meat on hand no longer needed by the army amounts to 264,000,000 pounds. The following statement was issued by the War Department yesterday:

"It is explained by the committee of packers that this amount was a normal production of these plants over a period of two years, and to place this quantity of packed meats on the market at this time would seriously affect prices on both canned and fresh meats.

The representatives of the packing industry strongly advised that all of this stock be disposed of for export. It was hoped that it could be sold abroad to relieve the food situation in many of the countries now on short rations. It was also suggested that negotiations be instituted throughout the American Relief Administration, the Allied Liquidation Committee, and organizations now aiding in the feeding of some of the famine-stricken countries. Should it be impossible to sell this stock of canned meat for export, then the director of sales would control the sale, fixing of prices, and distribution, with the packing industry acting as an agency for its sale."

It is pointed out that many other surplus supplies have been disposed of, regardless of the unsettling effect on the market.

The Consumers League issued the following comment:

"We note the recommendation of the packers that such foodstuffs be sent to Europe so that meat prices at home shall not be affected. Without wanting to deprive the peoples of Europe of any food which they may need, at the same time we should like to call attention to the testimony of Mrs. Florence Kelly, general secretary of the National Consumers League, before the House Interstate Commerce Committee last winter. Mrs. Kelly said:

"I have lived for a quarter of a century among the very poor working people—first in Chicago, and later in New York on the east and west sides of lower Manhattan—and I have never known a time when there was so little meat sold to the poor working people—that is, to those who work in the sweat shops, to the families of the men who sweep the streets, to all classes of the humbler working people in New York City, as during the past year. The sales have been so diminished that anyone who is acquainted with those neighborhoods as I am, cannot pass the dwindled, shrunken little retail stores where working people buy their supplies without being filled with pity and with fear."

"Then there is the economic reason. As a free port in Italian hands Fiume will absorb and sustain the commerce of Austria and Hungary, but in no case can she handle the Jugo-Slav commerce, because that country has no main ways of communication with that city. As a comparison, I ask you if a port built on the extreme northern section of the Atlantic Coast of the United States could pretend to monopolize the trade movement of this great country, that now passes through New York City.

"It has been brought against us that by having Fiume we exclude the Jugo-Slav from the only port they may have on the Adriatic. That is false, because there are seven ports which they can utilize to greater profit than Fiume.

"I believe they want the city to control the commerce of Middle Europe,

SEAPLANES READY FOR FLIGHT TODAY

American Naval Planes Are Expected to Leave Trepassey for the Azores Regardless of Weather Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TREPASSEY, Newfoundland.—It has been practically decided that the two United States Curtiss planes, NC-1 and NC-3, will fly from here today. The work of preparation for the flight has been continued on the machines since their arrival on Saturday by specialist mechanics from the U. S. S. Prairie, and if the weather were favorable they were to fly last night. A favorable wind would increase their speed by 10 to 20 miles an hour. But, favorable or otherwise, they hope to get away for the Azores today. Only the two planes will fly from here, it being decided not to wait for the arrival of NC-4, which is now getting a new engine installed at Chatham. NC-4, however, will attempt the flight later from Trepassey, if her sister planes are successful.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland.—The United States plane NC-1 reached Trepassey at 4:11 on Saturday evening in the teeth of a northerly gale of 60 miles an hour. Owing to the baffling gusts that crossed the bay, the pilots were apparently a little confused before deciding on where to drop, but radiograms having been picked up about an hour earlier by the U. S. S. Prairie, radio operators were sent from the ship to the land and gave the plane her position. She put into the water less than 100 feet from the shore and planed at good speed until she reached within a few yards of the Prairie, where she was taken in tow by the launches and safely tied up.

Different Weather Conditions

Lieutenant-Commander Bellinger on landing from his machine reported a stormy trip from Halifax and spoke of the good qualities of his machine. Almost the whole leg of the voyage, 540 miles, the wind was directly opposite to the course, blowing from the northwest, while he was steering approximately southeast at high altitude.

The NC-3 made the run direct from Halifax in 6 hours and 36 minutes, or 1 hour and 28 minutes faster than NC-1, establishing what is claimed to be a world's record for seaplane flight over the distance covered and the time in the air.

The pilots moved in different weather, NC-3 had beautiful weather for the first three hours after leaving Halifax and subsequently passed up to the north by gale on the Newfoundland Coast.

The navy men are highly pleased over the result accomplished. The trans-Atlantic flight is expected to be attempted not later than Wednesday.

Landing the Handley-Page

The big Handley-Page machine which is to undertake the flight across the Atlantic from Harbor Grace arrived by the Furness liner Digny on Saturday. After landing her mails and passengers, the steamer hauled up to the dock pier to land the airship, so as to avoid the difficulty of moving it from the east end of the city to the railway yard. The machine and fittings are contained in 193 packages, but the main parts are inclosed in six.

The work of landing the cases was begun at once. A gang of laborers worked all night and at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning the special freight train left for Harbor Grace.

Lieut. Robin Reid of the Royal Flying Corps, to whom the machine was consigned, and who has been acting as agent for the Handley-Page Company, has had about 100 men employed for some work at Harbor Grace, where everything is in readiness to receive the machine.

The course here is suitable in every way for the flight, and is as good as could be found anywhere in the island, being about three-quarters of a mile in length with a gradual slope to the seashore, so that no trouble is anticipated in making the start. The railway track runs near the course, which will facilitate the unloading of the machine from the freight cars, and large "slovens," owned by the Harbor Grace Shipbuilding Company, have been secured to haul it from the siding to the spot where it will be put together.

Vice-Admiral Kerr Arrives

All details in connection with the flight are under the direction of Vice-Admiral Mark Kerr, R. N., who won prominence during the war, but was temporarily released from his duties to take up his present work at the request of the Handley-Page Company.

He arrived by the steamer Digny, accompanied by the following, who are connected with the project: Lieut. Col. E. W. Stedman, Maj. G. I. Taylor, Maj. T. Gran, Maj. H. G. Brackley, Messrs. A. P. Arnold, B. F. Beach, J. J. Beard, C. C. Clemens, R. Clark, J. Donelson, G. C. Essam, A. Harold, R. W. Petch, J. W. Stolen, R. H. White, J. A. Walting, and G. G. Yates.

It is evident that the Handley-Page Company intends to lose no time in attempting the flight, as by the 6 o'clock train on Saturday evening the above party left for Harbor Grace, ex-
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cept three who were the guests on Sunday of Mr. R. G. Reid and they went over on Monday.

Plans for Flight

TREPASSEY, Newfoundland.—The American Navy's seaplanes will set out on their trans-Atlantic flight, carrying, if possible, crews of six men, instead of five, as originally planned, and with extra propellers.

The extra men and spare parts, with a maximum supply of petrol, will bring the weight of each plane to 28,800 pounds, which may prove more than the 1600-horsepower engines will lift from the water. In this event, Commander John H. Towers said today, the craft would return and reduce the weight to 28,000 pounds, the official full load.

CAUSE OF WETS LACKS SUPPORT

Effort to Force Resubmission of the Dry Amendment Is Not Regarded as Possible—Desire Is to Hasten Demobilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The word is being passed around that the wets have something up their sleeve which will, after all, save the day for the liquor makers and drinkers. One hears it in all sorts of places. Again the bankers and financial institutions, which have done service before, are dragged forth in their ponderous importance to importune the President to save the country from financial ruin by making July 1 the end of demobilization. It is said that they have \$1,000,000 to spend, and they may have. These are the same gentlemen who appeared before the Committee on Agriculture some time ago, however, and when the banks and financial institutions they represented were identified, they were not so many or so important as had been given out.

"The fact remains," said Wayne B. Wheeler, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, yesterday, "that the army will not be demobilized on July 1, and no statement of the President would make it so, even if he were disposed to make such a declaration, which is unthinkable." Representative Haskell of Brooklyn assumes that the President proclaimed war prohibition, according to statements published in the New York newspapers on Monday morning. It was Congress that passed that law, and Congress only can repeal it, until demobilization is terminated. Then the President announces the fact, and war prohibition ends.

"The demand for a referendum is inconsistent, because the wets opposed a referendum on the liquor question, where it was legal to have it, and it gave the people a chance to adopt a larger dry area. It is only where a referendum is illegal that the wets insist on it. They had a test on the referendum in Michigan, for light wine and beer. The State adopted a constitutional prohibition amendment two years ago by 6800 majority. The wets claimed the people were tired of it. They voted again in April this year, sustained the prohibition amendment, and defeated the beer amendment by 29,000 majority.

"There never has been a referendum to repeal or amend the prohibition law to permit beer that did not result in defeat of the wets. Colorado, Oregon, Washington and other states are illustrations. There is but one object to this campaign, and that is to hamstring the Eighteenth Amendment by influencing the Congress to enact a meaningless, spineless law enforcement code."

With the law poorly enforced, the wets hope for resubmission later, but no one familiar with the situation thinks that two-thirds of Congress will vote for resubmission now.

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acting as agent for the Handley-Page Company, has had about 100 men employed for some work at Harbor Grace, where everything is in readiness to receive the machine.

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SOCIAL INSURANCE REPORT IS ISSUED

Apparent Shyness at Publicity Shown by Commission Appointed to Investigate System Seen as Autocratic in Essence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The California Social Insurance Commission, which was created in 1917 by the state Legislature to make an investigation and advise the Legislature concerning the adoption of a system of social insurance has made its report, and after some difficulty this office secured a copy of the document. Just why any citizen interested in the subject should experience any difficulty in securing a copy of a public report of this kind is not at all clear, but whatever may have been the cause for this shyness at publicity, these are the facts.

Not only were the representatives of the press and others refused their customary copies of the orders of the commission, but members of the Legislature were told that they could not have copies, the reason being given that the edition of 1600 copies was limited to a mailing list furnished by the commission. This attitude could not, of course, be maintained, and when members of the Legislature to which body the report belonged, asserted their rights with sufficient vigor, copies were forthcoming.

Treated as Live Issue

This phase of the matter is mentioned for the reason that those who are familiar with the compulsory health insurance campaign in California assert that it is typical of the autocratic idea that, they declare, underlies the whole undertaking, and is indicative of the method in which the great political machine of compulsory insurance would be used if it were once set up. It is pointed out in this connection that an elaborate system of compulsory health insurance, costing millions of dollars annually, and practically placing the welfare of the people in the hands of a medical oligarchy, is recommended in this report, and that the whole matter is treated as though it were a live issue, no mention or reference being made to the popular attitude toward a rejection of the treaty. The reply is that this did not seem to be probable and the next presidential election.

In a discussion of this election, Secretary Lane expressed the opinion that issues which will arise between now and November, 1920, or before the nominating of candidates, will largely govern the result, rather than that have happened in the past. The people, he thinks, are eager for forward-looking, constructive measures.

"The successful candidate for President," he said, "will embody such measures, in the estimation of the public. There never was a time when the people were more independent in judgment. I think this one-mindedness will necessitate the nomination by either party of the ablest, most progressive man available."

As for the difference in political viewpoints between the Administration and the majority in the approaching special session of Congress, Mr. Lane expects here, also, to see the popular judgment fall upon the side which has the truest concept of the Nation's interests. "The people will not look so much at leaders, or at parties, backing the measures to be proposed, as at their inherent values," he commented.

Secretary Lane sees in the United States a large and steady growth in the group of independent voters. These voters, he remarked, care nothing for labels and formulas, and have broken away entirely from that blind allegiance to a particular party which characterized the country's political life a few years ago. The trend of sentiment as revealed in the elections for Congress last autumn, consequently, he thinks, cannot be accepted as conclusive indication of what to expect in 1920.

In short, Mr. Lane discerns a resolute facing of the future by the people, with a readiness to judge that which is not justified by modern needs, and a tendency to exact standards of their leaders in keeping with this enlightened mood.

DEMOCRATS MAKE GAINS IN PORTUGAL

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Democrats made gains in the elections held on Sunday in Portugal, according to a wireless dispatch from Lisbon. The Social Revolutionists were in the minority.

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sions, which have been accepted by the representatives of trades union organizations in Bohemia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Canada, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain and Hungary. We have been charged to do this by the unions of Germany."

Attitude of Italian Papers
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Saturday) — The Agenzia Vittoria states that what the Allies have done during the Italian delegates' absence from Paris, and the proposed alliance between the United States, England, and France, renders it pessimistic regarding the reception of the Italian demands. Other Italian papers hold that Italy's isolation still continues. Italian papers generally are considering suspending publication if the censorship is not modified, and simultaneously demand suppression of the censorship.

Criticism of Peace Terms

LONDON, England (Sunday) — The Observer, which after the armistice criticized the blockade as promoting bolshevism, today prints a strong criticism of the peace treaty, written by J. L. Garvin, its editor.

"These terms," says the article, "give no fundamental solution to any European problem. They revolve in the vicious virulence of the old diplomacy; they repeat the fatal precedents which have always led back to war and made the end of one struggle the direct cause of another."

"There will be quarrels, conspiracies, agitations, assassinations, revolutions, and collapses. The motley patch-work which has been stitched together will have to be picked up throughout, thread by thread. The English-speaking democracies, above all, never will mobilize and fight again for the arrangements which are proposed. If the contrary is imagined in Paris, then Paris is grievously misled."

Mr. Garvin contends that the treaty can only be enforced by continuing militarism. He says it creates impossible boundaries for Russia, makes it to the joint interest of the Germans and Russians to combine against the Poles and creates a vendetta of the German-Austrians against Italy. The only solution, the writer adds, will be a revision of the treaty by the League of Nations.

Maximilian Harden's Views
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday) — Maximilian Harden in the Zukunft doubts whether the German delegates will present Germany's position sensibly, and says the line laid down for them is to reflect all harsh conditions and afford the western European proletariat time to agitate in Germany's favor. He finds in this advice an explanation of the manifestations for the coming request to the Foreign Office from various German unions and associations.

Continuing, Mr. Harden argues that Germany cannot claim her rights until she acknowledges her wrongdoing.

BERLIN, Germany (via London) (Sunday) — Maximilian Harden, editor of the Zukunft of Berlin, writing on the peace treaty, says:

"The peace conditions are not harder than I expected. They were unpleasant to the greater part of the people. But could one really have expected them otherwise?"

"The Germans have not given very convincing mental guarantees during the six months since the revolution that they have changed their system; on the contrary, the present government and the press have used the same methods of incitement, the same tricks of bluff as under the old rule of the petty nobility."

"The government's proclamations and speeches are only bad copies of the Kaiser's time. The whole press resounds in protests and has started a campaign of incitement against the Allies, couched in violent language. It is agitating for 'refusal to sign the treaty; and to what use? All must know that the Allies, by keeping up the blockade and occupying the coal districts, can force Germany to sign whatever they want."

"The Allies have been threatened that Germany would join the Bolsheviks. But that would be suicidal. The only way to rescue the country is by openness and honesty. The revolution has been a great disappointment."

"Germany should have sent men who would have laid their cards on the table and got the Allies to understand that some of the conditions were unacceptable. If Germany showed its good will to do what is in its power to comply with the Allies' requests, the Allies would see that conditions were changed in favor of Germany, because they know there must be a Germany and that it is impossible to destroy the German people."

Prince Lichnowsky's Criticism
PARIS, France (Sunday) — Prince Lichnowsky, the former German Ambassador at London, commenting on the peace terms to the correspondent of the Temps said:

"Such a peace would be equivalent to the annihilation of Germany. It is only acceptable with serious modifications. I suppose it is meant as a basis for negotiations."

After Napoleon, Europe did not hold the French people responsible. This peace is a peace of violence. It appears to me to have been dictated under the influence of Marshal Foch."

German Editor's Opinion
BERLIN, Germany (Sunday) — (By The Associated Press) — Frederick Stampfer, editor of the Vorwärts, complains of the treatment of the German newspaper correspondents who were receiving at Versailles, from whence he had arrived. Their status was that of prisoners of war, he said.

"Therefore," he continued, "my colleagues and myself were speedily convinced that we were not in an environment

calculated to give us a peace in keeping with the exalted ideas of your President, who of late has become so strangely silent—his pose so sphinx-like."

"We might as well become an English, an American, or a French colony," he said in speaking of the peace terms demanded, and he added that he could not say whether his choice would be for the United States.

"We have become somewhat suspicious of late," he added. "The two vanquished parties in this war are the German people and the American idea."

Dutch Comment

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)

The comment of Dutch newspapers on the peace treaty is generally unfavorable, the Handelsblad calling it "a crime against Germany, and above all against humanity." The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says: "The treaty does not end the war; it continues it forever." The Telegraaf, on the other hand, has this comment: "Germany is treated with terrible severity, but really did not deserve a better fate."

Viscount Grey Approves
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Monday) — Official confirmation was received here yesterday of the announcement made in Paris regarding the formation of a new consortium for lending money to China, composed of bankers from Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan, and later from Belgium.

The old consortium will expire on June 18. Four American banks were originally included, but withdrew because of the policy of the State Department under William J. Bryan. Germany was excluded from the existing consortium by the war; Russia collapsed, and the war caused Belgium to retire. Japan was never a member.

He considers the key to the whole organization is the annual meeting of the nine premiers or foreign secretaries represented on the council.

"So long as that meeting is regularly held and wisely inspired," he says, "so long may we confidently hope the peace of the world will be secure."

He declares his belief that armaments will diminish as the league becomes strong and vital and produces a sense of security, and that eventually "those who now fear that it does not go far enough, and those thinking that it goes too far, will both be satisfied."

He says he has the greatest confidence in Sir Eric Drummond, the first secretary-general of the league, and expresses pleasure at knowing that Sir Eric's election was suggested by the American delegates.

Independence of Korea Asked

PARIS, France (Monday) — A petition from the Korean people and Nation asking for liberation from Japan was submitted to the Peace Conference today by representatives of Korea. The petition also asks for recognition of Korea as an independent state and for the nullification of the treaty of August, 1910.

LEIPZIG TAKEN BY IMPERIAL TROOPS

Spartacists Are Unable to Make Effective Resistance to the Government Soldiers' Coup

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday) — German Government troops have occupied Leipzig; a number of the Spartacists leaders there have been arrested.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)

The occupation of Leipzig by thousands of soldiers belonging to the forces of Gustave Noske, the Minister of Defense, was a complete surprise, says a dispatch from Berlin to the National Tidende. The Spartacists were only able to make a slight resistance.

A state of siege was immediately declared, and steps were taken to restore the authority of the government.

Mr. Kautsky Counsels Moderation

BERLIN, Germany (Monday) — Arguing against the prevalent protests against the peace terms, Karl Kautsky, writing in the Independent organ, the Freiheit, says:

"Shall we sign the peace if it is not to be modified, or have we not any other chance? If it were a peace of destruction, a death sentence, as it is called, agreement to it would be suicide. But hard as the conditions are, they do not lead to the downfall of the German people, even though they will make life terribly difficult.

A genuine downfall, a rapid physical

downfall would come, however, if we declined to sign the peace and reverted to a state of war. After a few weeks of fruitless opposition, costing millions of lives, we should be forced to capitulate."

Polish Attacks Around Ladishin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday) — The German military High Command reports strong Polish attacks around Ladishin adding that in the southeast they developed into a brief regular battle.

Trial of Alleged Assassins

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday) — (By The Associated Press) — The defendants and witnesses in the trial before a court-martial of the persons accused of shooting Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg during the Spartacist uprising in Berlin last winter, were taken last night, under a strong military guard, to the Tiergarten, halting at the spot where Dr. Liebknecht was shot.

Cap. Heitz von Pflug-Hartung, who is charged with firing the first shots at Dr. Liebknecht, pointed out the spot where the automobile in which the prisoner was being taken to jail from the place where he had been temporarily lodged after arrest had halted

when a tire burst. It was from this point that several officers with Dr. Liebknecht proceeded on foot.

Cap. von Pflug-Hartung says Dr. Liebknecht took flight at the moment when the officer in charge turned back to give a guard information as to where the party engaged in repairing the automobile's tire was to be found.

ITALO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

PARIS, France (Monday) — Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, conferred today with Col. E. M. House.

NEW AGREEMENT ON CHINESE LOAN

Plan Now Is for More General Participation — American Bankers to Be Protected Under Arrangements to Be Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — Sir Edward Kemp, overseas Minister of Militia, who has just returned from England, met the members of the parliamentary press gallery and briefly explained the report of the overseas military forces of Canada, which is contained in a large volume plentifully illustrated. The volume contains a fairly exhaustive account almost up to date of the activities of the Canadian forces during the war.

In the course of the preface to the report, Sir Edward says: "I welcome this opportunity of expressing to the forces who have served in all theaters and in all capacities my heartfelt appreciation of their magnificent achievement. Wherever a stern or difficult task had to be performed, wherever the fight was hardest, Canadian troops were in the forefront, by their valor, patience and skill, upholding and increasing a renown which will endure for all time."

CITIZEN SOLDIERS' BRAVERY

"Further, I would express my thanks to those in charge of the administration and training of our forces, in France and in England. By their efficient and whole-hearted endeavor our victories were made possible, and they conclusively proved to the world that the citizen soldier, imbued with the spirit of loyalty and self-denial, can be equal to those who had made war a lifelong study."

A considerable portion of the volume is taken up with a description of the various military operations in which the Canadian forces were engaged during the four years of conflict, with accompanying maps and explanatory notes.

Dealing with the Canadians in the Royal Air Force, the report says that it will no doubt be a matter of surprise to many to hear that over 8000 Canadians have held commissions in the air forces.

An interesting table is given showing the comparative strength of the Imperial and Canadian railway construction forces on the western front at the close of the various years of the war. On Dec. 31, 1914, Imperial railway construction troops numbered 1475, but the situation had so changed on Armistice Day that Canadian construction troops numbering 14,855 were in the field, while Imperial troops of the same class numbered only 7340. In addition there were four Canadian railway troops operating companies with a strength of 187 on Nov. 11, 1918, and 3364 Canadian railway troops in England. During their career at the front the personnel of the corps of Canadian troops were awarded 489 honors and decorations.

Strength of Forestry Corps

The report also shows that on Armistice Day the total strength of the Canadian forestry corps was 31,447, including 13 companies of prisoners of war, numbering 5021. At the time the armistice was signed, over 70 per cent of the total timber used by the allied armies on the western front was supplied by the Canadian forestry corps.

The number of Canadian officers attached or seconded to the Imperial troops or other forces outside the military forces of Canada was 1261 at the date of the armistice. Of these 824 were seconded or attached to the Royal Air Force, also on Nov. 11, 1918. 584 officers were seconded to the Office for military duty.

"It is gratifying to record," said the report, "that since the overseas military forces of Canada first went into action they have been awarded upward of 1700 medals, honors and awards, including 53 Victoria crosses, 1185 military crosses, 19 distinguished flying crosses, 1204 distinguished conduct medals, and 6610 military medals."

"The discipline of the overseas military forces of Canada for the year 1918," states the report, "was distinctly satisfactory, and this was largely due to the efficient administration and discipline by commanding officers and to the esprit de corps which has been nourished and developed among all ranks of the Canadian forces."

That the right of Parliament must be respected; that those who are responsible for the breaking of Parliament should be punished; that the public works, in the form of building good roads and deepening canals, should be undertaken so as to give work to disbanded troops; that the abolition of opium and slavery should be strictly enforced; that reforestation should be attended to; that the laws promulgated by the Constitution of the government in the south, with the consent of the legal Parliament, should be recognized and respected by all; that compulsory education should be adopted; that the civil and military offices should be kept separate and distinct, so as to avoid military domination over civil affairs; that foreign capital should be invited for industrial purposes and strictly confined to such purposes only; that provincial autonomy should be recognized.

Mr. Edward Kemp is expected to make a statement in the House in about 10 days' time.

PAY INCREASES FOR BRITISH NAVY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Saturday) — The Government has approved the Board of Admiralty's decisions regarding the report and recommendations of the Jerram committee, which was organized to investigate the pay and status of the officers and men of the navy. Henceforward pay of the royal marine artillery and the royal marine light infantry will be based on navy instead of on army rates, and the basic rates of pensions will be 1/4d. instead of 1d. daily for each year of service, and with no maximum. The total annual cost of the new rates will be £4,447,000 and eventually \$6,148,000. The pay increases will cost £2,839,000.

SOLDIERS FROM FARMS RETURNING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday) — The first contingent of the volunteer army raised to relieve the men who are fighting in north Russia left Newcastle today for Archangel. Fifteen hundred men, including a machine-gun company, were in the party.

STRIKERS RETURNING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGON, District of Columbia (Monday) — Men who left farms to enter the army are returning to the farms in numbers which furnish the brightest phase of a situation that is not yet

satisfactory, the United States Department of Agriculture announces. However, those who left the farms to work for higher pay in industrial pursuits are not returning so numerously. In a Virginia camp it was found that 92 per cent of the men discharged during the first three weeks of April returned to the farms. The department offers these facts in refutation of statements that army experience had caused a distaste for agriculture. A small percentage of discharged men who had not been on farms expressed a desire to take up the work.

SIR EDWARD KEMP DECLARES IN REPORT THAT WHEREVER THE FIGHT WAS HARDEST CANADIAN TROOPS WERE IN THE FOREFRONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — Sir Edward Kemp, overseas Minister of Militia, who has just returned from England, met the members of the parliamentary press gallery and briefly explained the report of the overseas military forces of Canada, which is contained in a large volume plentifully illustrated.

The volume contains a fairly exhaustive account almost up to date of the activities of the Canadian forces during the war.

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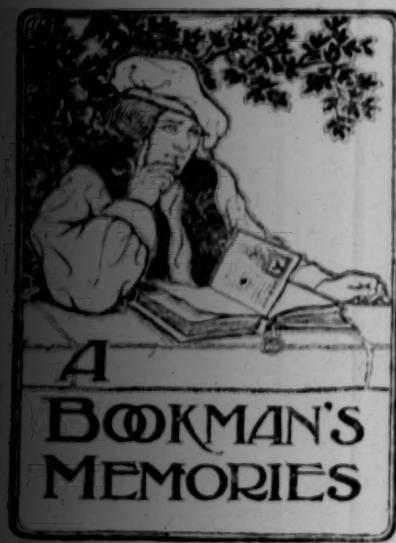
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George Moore

If a literary recluse, who knew nothing about George Moore, were to pick up *The Dial* and read "A Second Imaginary Conversation," by George Moore, what would he make of this conversation? He would realize that it is an uncommon form of literary exercise; he would perceive that this Imaginary Conversation is between George Moore and Edmund Gosse; that it is entirely about literature, and that the author being George Moore most of the significant and pregnant things said in this Imaginary Conversation are by George Moore.

The recluse would also realize that there is an engaging frankness and naivete about George Moore's literary opinions. They may seem odd, but they are never banal; they are frank and fearless, and manifestly they come from the workings of his own mind, not from the minds of other people. George Moore never says anything for effect; he conceals nothing; when he has a thought or an impression he utters it as if nobody else had ever had a thought or an impression before. Nothing exists in the world until it has basted itself in his consciousness. All the world may use a telephone, but until our author has brought his mind to bear upon the telephone it does not exist for him. But having once become conscious of the telephone, having reflected upon it by his fireside in Ebury Street, London, he can say something interesting and original about the telephone, because it is his mind and nobody else's that is working upon the subject of the telephone. He thinks out things, in the detached, unmoral, unafraid, confined yet free George Moore way, and laboriously narrates with the pen the processes of his thought.

All of this the recluse might deduce from these Imaginary Conversations. For whatever George Moore is writing about—men and men in the form of fiction, art, confessions, memoirs, Ireland, drama, impressions, opinions, his friends, himself—his procedure is the same. He unwinds and rewinds his views and reflections; he keeps nothing back; he does not seem to make any distinction between good and bad taste, between propriety and impropriety; his aim is merely to wind upon the spool the yarn of his thought which represents the subject uppermost in his mind at the moment. One has only to reflect upon his three latest books, "Hall" and "Farewell," "The Brook Kerith," and "A Story Teller's Holiday" which was "privately printed for subscribers only," to realize the detachment of his literary adventures, and that to him nothing happens in the world unless it has happened in his intellectual and aesthetic experience. He is the most subjective of writers and he is also old-fashioned, for does he not insist that all his books are written not for the public but "for men and women of letters?"

Of course what he is really interested in is self-expression; he is interested in his own thoughts and memories. Whenever I think of George Moore I see him in an armchair by his fireside in Ebury Street, stroking his cat, and through a long evening allowing his extraordinary able mind to reflect on the past, and also encouraging it to open avenues into the future. He reads very little, but what he reads he absorbs and thinks about. I remember calling upon him one morning when he was living in a spacious flat in Victoria Street, Westminster. I remarked on the absence of books and asked him how he spent the day. He looked at me, reflecting on my question, and then said: "Oh, I write till it is time to go out to dinner. Writing bores me less than anything else."

The hard-worked word native is inconsistent in thinking of George Moore. The burr of the world has not affected his childlike vision. Even unpleasing subjects he treats with the candor of a child. He is always making literary discoveries—such extremes as Virgil and Trollope, but when he discovers them they become not only new to him but also new to us. When he was preparing to write "The Brook Kerith" he discovered the beauty of the Bible, and so deep and fresh was his admiration that he made the Bible a subject of discussion and wonder among his friends. You cannot resist a talker who has enthusiasm without rhetoric, understanding without confusion, opinions that are never didactic, and who is always inquiring. One day he will discover the primrose by the river's brink. Then prepare to be charmed. In one of his books he speaks of the humility of a lame's end. He would brood for an hour on that humility and talk about it for a week.

He never seeks for style. The enigma does not attract him. He is content just to tell the tale of his mental and imaginative adventures. He loves his thoughts. They never bore him. Being an Irishman it is difficult for a Saxon to analyze the entity called George Moore. I have always known him as a writer merely, as he would like to be known, and I remember my astonishment one night when he had invited me to dine with him at an exclusive London club frequented by landlords, country gentry and the like. My astonishment was due to the discovery that in this exclusive club

he was not known as the author of "Esther Walters," "Evelyn Inness" and "Modern Painting," but as Moore of Moore Hall, Ballyglasses, County Mayo. Readers of his latest book will recall that Moore Hall is today something of a white elephant to George Moore of Ebury Street and author of "The Untitled Field."

Many, many years ago, at the beginning of his career, he studied painting in Paris, and mixed with Manet, Zola and others of that great group. History is silent as to the kind of pictures that George Moore painted, but history is eloquent on the fact that his "Modern Painting" is one of the best books on painting ever published in the English tongue. We find in it the same childlike sincerity, integrity and awakening interest in art that we find in his novels and essays. Being an Irishman he is of course against the government in art, and of course he is limited, but his attraction is that he is candid in telling us where his interest ceases. He does not pretend to a culture that he does not feel, a fault which most of us try to enjoy. This frankness runs into his conversation. I met him last at a private view in London of an exhibition packed with exciting pictures by ultra modern masters. He was standing in the middle of the gallery looking as forlorn as Little Bo Peep when she had lost all her sheep. I said, "Fine show this." He answered wearily, but with conviction—"My dear friend, painting ended with Manet. There has been nothing since."

It is said that now he amuses himself by writing his friends to subscribe for his books "privately printed," because "you know, they always go up in value." That is so. One of the enigmas of the auction room is that George Moore's works fetch a higher price than the works of any living author. At a recent sale in New York "Pagan Poems," published in 1881, brought \$540. "Confessions of a Young Man" \$52, and "A Story Teller's Holiday" more than four times the price it was issued at in 1918.

He has been painted by William Orpen and Walter Sickert, and caricatured by Max Beerbohm. In each case the artist enjoyed himself immensely. Also the public.

SILENT DIPLOMACY AND A MANDARIN

Specielly for The Christian Science Monitor

Likin, a transit tax levied almost from time immemorial in China, means "cash a catty": it—cash, one of the circular coins of base copper or bronze with a square hole in the center, worth anywhere from the tenth to the twenty-fifth of a cent; kin, or catty—a unit of weight, varying with locality, material, usage, etc., but generally reckoned at one pound and a third.

Likin has caused as much annoyance as anything in the intercourse between Chinese and foreign officials, because of the amount and every circumstance allied with it—both as to increase in the tax and decrease in quantity of material until a protest by a foreign government, supported by that of the suffering local merchants, induced the Central Government in Peking to move for relief.

In the turbulent district around Swatow, in former times when little effort was made by Peking to curb the rapacious mandarins, this likin was the most vexatious factor in trade, because all the produce for export had to come by boat to Swatow, and there was no way to determine what special extortion would be practiced by the mandarins, until the cargo was held up and the demand made.

The worst rascal in this "squeeze" was the petty mandarin at the small town of Kiakiang—about 50 miles up the River Kia. It seemed impossible to get a pound of anything past his clutches, and usually it was cheaper to meet his extortion than to try to induce the Taotai to exert himself in securing the owner's lawful rights.

One year, a foreign firm had chartered the bark Ailsa Craig to carry a cargo of sugar to Newchwang, and had stipulated for an unusual number of laydays, so that there was no urgency about the vessel's dispatch. However, her loading was pretty nearly completed when word came that the mandarin at Kiakiang was holding three cargo boats, whose loads would just complete the Ailsa Craig's lading, and would not allow them to pass out of his clutches until his grip was relaxed by the application of a salve, consisting of the outrageous "squeeze" of 100 Mexican dollars a boat.

The detained sugar was lawfully the property of an American firm, which had paid 75 per cent of its value, and were to pay the balance at ship's side. Naturally, therefore, they applied to the American consul for relief; as naturally, that official got into his sedan chair and was trotted off to the Taotai's Yamin, where, after the regular delay of an hour or so consistent with official dignity, during which Mr. Consul was regaled with sweets while he cooled his heels in the elegant anteroom reserved for most distinguished guests, it was most naturally made clear that somebody else's pain would have to be greased and all the laydays forfeited before the sugar boats would start from Kiakiang.

Therefore it was decided to approach the matter diplomatically, and Sansienh, "Third Writer," a young American clerk who spoke the vernacular fluently, was selected to be diplomatist. He stipulated that his teacher must accompany him in case the mandarin pretended he had to conduct the negotiations in Pekingese, the Mandarin dialect.

The big shooting boat and a skiff were immediately put in commission and liberally provisioned; Third Writer and teacher installed in the cabin, "boy" and cook tucked away amidships alongside the cookstove and convenient to the storeroom; the skipper (the regular boatkeeper) and crew of six in the forecastle, and away the freight sailed.

The day's runs were so arranged

as to reach Kiakiang after dark, and immediately upon anchoring on the shore of the river opposite the lower corner of the town wall, the head boatman went ashore with Third Writer's "card," about 18 by 8 inches of red paper, bearing the name and the statement that a humble visitor from abroad who, having heard of the remarkable man governing the district, and of his famous collection of pictures (a reputed fact), had come from the "Land of the Flowered Flag" (U. S. A.) to call upon him.

The boatman returned and said the mandarin would feel honored if the

CHIEF SCOUT TALKS OF HIS WORK

Specielly for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Play the game, play for your place, play for your side, not for yourself." Thus did Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the "Chief Scout," sum up the ideal of the great scout movement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor shortly after his arrival in Boston the other day. Sir Robert and

until my wife devoted herself to the matter. Today, as I say, it is more than twice as large as it was a year ago. It is organized on the same plane of self-government and decentralization as the boys', and some time ago, by a free vote throughout the country, they elected Lady Baden-Powell Chief Girl Guide, and so that is her rank."

"About officers for the Girl Guides, what is your experience in England?" was the next question.

"Well," Sir Robert replied, "we are finding tremendous help in this direction among the high school and college girls. They are training as officers, and are doing splendid work, but one of the great aims of the movement is to abolish class distinction, absurd at all times and more absurd than ever today. Any girl who has an aptitude for the work of an officer may become an officer, and some of our best officers do actually come from the factories. It is, indeed, among the factory girls that the movement seems at present to be making the most rapid progress. It has been a perfect revelation to me during the past year. You see, the central idea of the movement is and has always been citizenship, and not in any sense, the making of soldiers. The best citizens make the best soldiers and the best war workers, as they make the best everything else, but the one thing that the movement aims at is good citizenship. Women, until quite recently, have never been regarded as citizens in any adequate sense of that term, but they have always been capable of citizenship, and now wherever the doors are fully thrown open to them they literally crowd through."

"Np," declared the Chief Scout in conclusion, "we have not come over with any idea of bringing the movement here into a hard and fast line with the movement in England. The ideas underlying it are the same for all countries, but each country must work out the details for itself."

"Self-government," he added with a smile, "is the fundamental idea of the scout law, and one of the prime objects of the movement is to bring the boys and girls of all nations together, giving them a common ideal and the larger outlook which tolerates and welcomes differences."

"You see," declared Lady Baden-Powell to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the boys have had it all their way for so long, as far as the front place is concerned. My husband has been over there, as you know, twice before to speak in the interests of the Boy Scouts, and so I determined that this time the Girl Scouts, or Girl Guides, as we call them in England, should come first. The boys, of course, will get quite a lot, too, and we want them to have all they can, but they will be good scouts, and recognize that this is the girls' day."

Importance of Movement

The Chief Scout emphasized the

same point. "It is not only that this is the girls' turn," he said, "but the girls' is, perhaps, the more important side

of the movement; for one reason, because there is more to be done amongst them. Boys, in their games, at their school and so forth, have always been accustomed to a rough code of honor, but girls have never been trained in that way. They have always been taught to regard themselves as the recipients of chivalry, so called, but never to exercise the chivalrous instinct. Of course, there is a great emancipation going on everywhere today, but it would be a mistake to say that the Girl Scout movement, even in its fuller development today, is the result of the experiences of the war. What the experience of the war has proved is simply that the Girl Scout movement was right. Exactly

the qualities that we had been inculcating for years before the war were

found to be the most desirable in the war, and we have not had to alter or amplify a single word of our books on the subject."

"And do you find, Sir Robert," the representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked, "that these ideas are readily accepted by the girls?"

"With really quite astonishing eagerness," was the reply. "The simple scout law appeals to them wonderfully, and they take in the broader, outdoor involved, ideas of honor, of loyalty, of usefulness, of course, kindness, and courage with real enthusiasm and devotion. How much this is the case you may gather from the fact that the number of Girl Guides has increased, in England, during the last 12 months, from 70,000 to about 150,000."

"To what specially do you attribute such remarkable growth during the last year, Sir Robert?" the representative of The Christian Science Monitor inquired.

Lady Baden-Powell's Work

"Well," said the general, with a laugh

and a glance towards Lady Baden-Powell, "who was, by this time, discussing scout business with several local scout officers, 'chiefly to the lady in the blue uniform.' She really has worked hard this last year. The Girl Guide movement, until she took it in hand, was very largely unorganized. It had great success, here and there, and was, of course, quite a considerable movement, but it lacked that organization that the boys have had

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1. Korea should be educated, at least, under the same regulation of schools as that in Japan. As you know, Korea is not allowed to plan any higher education, and all previous higher education is to be reduced to the lower standard which Japan considers to be proper to Korea.

2. Freedom to teach Korean language and history.

3. Freedom of speech and press.

4. The same treatment in court between Japan and Korea.

5. The same treatment in issuing commercial rights; for instance, the right of patent, copyright, and privilege for certain enterprises.

Although my personal opinion is that some portion of our leaders still insist on the entire separation of government from Japan this time and many exaggerated statements were issued even in Korean publications by the students in this country.

Please consider such facts and discuss more widely in your paper on Korea justly and hit the high points of trouble between Japan and Korea.

(Signed) JAMES C. OAK.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, April 16, 1919.

The day's runs were so arranged

ALLIES REPORTED IN ACCORD ON PEACE

Enemy Propaganda Said to Be Responsible for Stories of a Decline in Friendly Feelings of France and United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Based on facts cabled by André Tardieu, former French High Commissioner in the United States, Maurice Casenave, Minister Plenipotentiary and Director-General of the French Government's services in the United States, has issued a statement here declaring that the Allies are in entire agreement on all matters pertaining to a conclusion of permanent peace, and that enemy propaganda is responsible for the stories that France and the United States do not feel as warmly toward each other now as they did during the war.

Mr. Casenave also denounces as "false and malicious" reports received in this country to the effect that President Wilson's great popularity in France had waned and that the French no longer considered him as one of France's great friends. The feeling of the French people toward President Wilson is "one of deep and lasting gratitude for all that he has done for France," Mr. Casenave declared.

"I wish, on the authority of the French Government," said Mr. Casenave at his office in Broadway, "to make an official statement regarding the work of the Peace Conference in Paris. The statement is a translation of official cabled information received by me from Mr. Tardieu in Paris."

Official Statement

The official statement, as translated by Mr. Casenave, is in part as follows: "The elaboration of the treaty of peace has been a long and sustained effort, and it is now important that every one should clearly understand that France, the United States, and England are absolutely united in their views on this subject."

Campaigns have been undertaken to make people believe that serious differences of opinion had arisen between the representatives of the three great powers; these attempts, which were probably the work of German propaganda, intended solely to upset public opinion and to loosen the bonds which united the three nations, collapsed entirely in the face of the results which have been attained.

The treaty lays down the principles for which France had fought. It brings out, besides, what was due to her, namely, reparation for the past and guarantees for the future.

"Compensation for the past is represented by Alsace-Lorraine, which returns to us by right of the determined wish expressed by their populations during 48 years. The next point to the coal of the basin of the Saône, which comes to compensate France for the deficit brought about in the production of France by the willful and systematic destruction of the French mines of the Nord. It is also the repayment of all damages caused to civilians.

The trial of William II and of all the other culprits by a special tribunal constitutes a moral compensation.

Guarantees for Future

"Guarantees for the future are provided not only by the formation of the League of Nations, but by the limitation of German armaments, and the demilitarization of the left bank of the Rhine."

"In 1870 France was attacked treacherously by Germany, by means of a forged telegram; the telegram from Ems was admitted to be forged by Prince Bismarck when he was retired from the service."

"In 1914 France was again treacherously attacked under the cover of a diplomatic trick which has been clearly exposed."

"When she was brought to the point of giving out her objects in war, France declared that she had to have restitution, compensation, and guarantees."

"The treaty of peace which has been approved in its entirety by all the signatories, agrees, exactly, as far as France is concerned, with every declaration which she has made as to her objects in the war, as well as with the 14 points of President Wilson which were accepted by the Allies in November, 1918; it has a great international value in its honesty, and the high moral authority which France has won for herself in this war has been brilliantly confirmed."

SUNDAY GAMES BILL IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The bill in the Massachusetts Legislature to permit amateur games and sports on Sunday has only an opening for a commercialized proposition a year or two hence, according to Martin D. Kneeland, secretary of the Lord's Day League of New England.

"The petitioners for the Sunday baseball measure were given leave to withdraw in the Legislature," said Mr. Kneeland. "Bills to open Sunday to games and sports have been presented for many years in the six New England States, and they have, in almost every instance, been defeated. This year on account of certain local and political reasons, Rhode Island revoked its action of previous years, and admitted Sunday baseball. This was done by almost the same class of people who refused to ratify the constitutional prohibitory amendment, and certainly affords no ground for a similar step on the part of Massachusetts."

"In place of the Sunday baseball bill which was given leave to withdraw, a substitute bill was presented by dissenters, permitting amateur sports and games on the Lord's Day

with a local option privilege. We understand that some have been attracted by this local option feature, and have partially promised to vote for the bill, which is first on the calendar for tomorrow, May 14. All friends of the Lord's Day who do not wish to have the endorsement and approval of the State against all the precedents and laws of the past, given to Sunday sports and games, will have to get busy, else some of their representatives in the State House may be tempted to misrepresent them when the vote is taken."

ITALIAN RULE OVER ISLANDS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Protests against Italian rule of the Dodecanese Islands was registered with enthusiasm by about 2000 Greeks assembled in the Amsterdam Opera House, when they rose to their feet and swore never to make peace with "those who menace Greek liberties or tread on Greek rights." Resolutions adopted for transmission to Premier Venizelos declare that attempts by Italy to suppress Greek patriotic sentiment in the islands have reduced the population by more than half and have put a stop to the main industry of the inhabitants, sponge fishing, producing boundless distress. The resolutions denounce intolerable the occupation of the islands by Italy and demand their union with Greece.

SCARCITY OF LIQUOR REDUCES JAIL WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Under contract work at Hampden County jail is falling away behind schedule owing to the decreasing number of prisoners; and this in turn is ascribed by the probation officers largely to the increasing scarcity and high price of intoxicants. The contract at the jail, entered into four years ago, was based on the availability of about 100 prisoners for umbrella manufacture, but at present only about half that number is available.

Figures are adduced to show that fewer habitual drunkards are being sentenced from the county courts, and this held to be mainly due to the increasing difficulty in obtaining "hard" liquors.

PACKING INTERESTS QUIT PUBLICATION

DENVER, Colorado—The combined interest of Swift & Company and Armour & Company in the Denver Record-Stockman, the leading live-stock market of the mountain states, has been sold to Arthur C. Johnson, newspaper man in charge of publicity affairs of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association. As co-owner with his brother Fred P. Johnson, manager of the National Western Stock Show, Mr. Johnson will assume active management of the paper. The Record-Stockman, founded 30 years ago, has figured prominently in building up the marketing and packing interests of Denver.

The publication was referred to several times last winter in the course of the hearings of the packers at Washington.

NORTH DAKOTA'S NEW OIL TAX LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—Collections of North Dakota's new tax on gasoline and kerosene for the first month aggregated \$9530.60. This is considerably less than expected.

The Oil Tax Law provides for a tax of one-fourth of a cent on each gallon of "straight run" gasoline, and a tax of one cent on each gallon of "substitute" gasoline. The effect of the law, so far as the consumer is concerned, has been to increase the cost of gasoline by the amount of the tax, as the oil companies have passed the tax on to the consumer.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., Near West, Boston, Mass.

Silk Gloves

2000 Pairs Heavy Milanese Weave

Two-clasp Gloves; Paris point, three-row and two-tone silk embroidery

Special

85c Pair

SILK GLOVES with re-enforced finger tips.

SILK GLOVES cut on same model as kid gloves.

SILK GLOVES in the best street shades, pongee, mastic, beige, tans, grays, black and white.

All are splendid quality glove silk. All made by one of the best manufacturers.

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AMERICAN LEGION NOW NON-PARTISAN

Attitude of Organizers of Veterans of the Great War in the United States Is Comended in Washington Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Inspiring sanity and virile Americanism were the chief characteristics of the convention of the American Legion at St. Louis last week, although many influences were at work to swerve the new organization of veterans of the Great War into partisan and selfish activities, said Col. Henry D. Lindsley, chief of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, upon his return to Washington, yesterday.

Colonel Lindsley was chairman of the convention, and is chairman of an executive committee to guide the organization until the next meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota, next November. "The American Legion," he said, "will be the greatest single moral factor in the United States. It will not play politics, but undoubtedly will support genuinely constructive measures in elections, without regard to party origin."

According to Colonel Lindsley, no candidate for President in 1920 will receive an endorsement from the legion. Efforts were made to commit the legion to this or that prospective candidate, but the men cannot be controlled by either the Democratic or the Republican Party, he declared. They will work for the things they want, and these things, he believes, will be consistent with the best interests of the Nation.

One proof of the fine feeling among the delegates, Colonel Lindsley remarked, was their refusal to adopt a proposal to ask Congress for six months back pay as a bonus. Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt typified the sentiment of the majority when he declared that they "did not want to take anything out of the government, but to put something into it."

Bolshevism, on the one hand, and pacifism on the other, were condemned equally strongly by the convention. An investigation of pardons granted to conscientious objectors was asked. Officials at the War Department were much relieved yesterday at the final tone of the convention, for several so-called organizations of soldiers and sailors have shown tendencies which were considered distinctly un-American. The Department of Justice also has been watching the activities of such organizations.

"The American Legion, I think, ultimately will absorb all reputable organizations of veterans," Colonel Lindsley commented. He said that the movement against regular army men never reached the real governing force of the convention, and that no discrimination would be shown in membership toward them. The delegates, he emphasized, were, with few exceptions, for the soldier, regardless of the branch of the army he represents.

Anti-prohibition forces tried to sway the convention, but failed. Politicians swarmed among the delegates and sent forth deductions, Colonel Lindsley said, which were not justified. He does not expect any partisan action by the legion at its next meeting in November, but rather predicts a course that will surprise the country by its idealism.

Wet Resolution Denied

Anti-Saloon Agent Says Caucus Did Not Act on It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Widespread publicity now being given by those favorable to the liquor interests to the alleged fact that the caucus of the American Legion at St. Louis last week favored a resolution for modified prohibition, permitting light wines and beer, has prompted the Anti-Saloon League in this city to make public a letter which it received yesterday from one of its representatives, denying that any such resolution was adopted.

The writer of the letter says he has just returned from the caucus and has noticed that the papers say the legion passed a resolution favoring intoxicants. This, the writer says, is un-

true. He declares that the liquor advocates introduced a resolution in the state committee advocating that the committee recommend "malt and hops" and the "daughter of the vine" to the general caucus. This resolution was tabled but its advocates rushed it into print as the work of the caucus, though it was never introduced into the caucus, according to the correspondent.

The league is fully prepared to oppose any such resolution if it is proposed at the next caucus or at the convention of the legion.

"A mere attempt to give their constituents a run for their money."

So William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York State, referred yesterday to the announcement that the Association

Opposed to National Prohibition plans

when Congress opens next Monday

to introduce a resolution to force a

repeal of war-time prohibition.

"We wish them joy," he continued. "We know that they will not have success. We told our people before ratification was accomplished that this was exactly what would be tried. The new Congress, however, is reputed to be drier than the old one and the rest of the country is not like New York on this question. Michigan is a fair sample. The dry majority this time was three times as great as it was the first time."

It is said that James A. Gallivan, Representative from Massachusetts, will take up the fight for the wet, and that R. L. Haskell, Representative from New York, will lead the opposition to the federal prohibition amendment, asking in one resolution for its repeal and in another for a referendum vote in each state upon it.

NEW INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The new International Red Cross, working in close conjunction with the League of Nations, is to be merely a coordinating and stimulating force without interfering with the autonomy of national Red Cross organizations, according to Maj. Ivy L. Lee, during the war assistant to the chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross, just returned from France.

"It should be understood that under the plan now being developed for an international Red Cross," said Major Lee, "the Red Cross organization in each country remains absolutely autonomous. The international organization contemplates a mobilization of the sympathy and good will of the world."

SOLDIERS' STANDING ON THE DRY ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The rank and file of men in the American expeditionary force are not opposed to prohibition in the conviction expressed by Col. Dan Morgan Smith, commander of the first battalion, three hundred and fifty-eighth infantry, nineteenth division. A. E. F., who went into the Battle of St. Mihiel with 1120 men and came out with 327. Colonel Smith will be one of the speakers in the National Circuit tour of the country which will be made by a number of foreign delegates and leading dry speakers, beginning in New York City on May 19, and ending in Washington on June 4.

CIVILIAN AIRCRAFT LICENSES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Before operating civilian aircraft, one must secure a license to do so from the Joint Army and Navy Board of Aeronautic Cognizance. During a recent parade in New York City, a flying boat, piloted by an unlicensed civilian, flew up and down Fifth Avenue above the parade at an altitude estimated as between 300 and 500 feet. In case of engine failure, the pilot could not have reached a landing place, but would have been forced to land in the crowd on the avenue. The board cautions airplane operators against a repetition of such an occurrence.

PHILADELPHIANS SEEK FREE PORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Local trade organizations, including the Bourse, the Chamber of Commerce, the Maritime Exchange and allied bodies are hoping the coming session of Congress will make Philadelphia a free port. The directors of the Bourse in their annual report, which will be submitted this week, include a resolution

JEWS BASE HOPES ON POLAND'S CASE

Provisions for the Latter in the Peace Treaty Are Expected to Be Applied to Them—Points in Their Bill of Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Consummation of the hopes of Jews in the United States as regards the protection of the rights of their race, in the new states being created by the Peace Conference, seems assured by the provision relating to Poland in the treaty of peace presented to the German representatives at Versailles last Wednesday.

The committee of delegates of the American Jewish Congress issued a statement Sunday night in Washington attributing this result to "the cordial and frank assistance of President Wilson and the American and British peace delegations." In the summary of the treaty submitted to Germany the following passage occurs in Section 4:

"Such special provisions as are necessary to protect racial, linguistic, or religious minorities . . . shall be laid down in a subsequent treaty between the five allied and associated powers and Poland."

Officials of the American Jewish Congress expect similar provisions in the treaties to be presented to other enemy countries. A commission of nine delegates from the congress has been in Paris for several months to

urge the adoption of the Bill of Rights endorsed last December in Philadelphia at a meeting representing more than 3,000,000 Jews in the United States. The main features of this Bill of Rights are as follows:

1. Inhabitants of the new state removed or expelled therefrom since 1914 may return within 10 years with full rights of citizenship.

2. For a period of 10 years after the adoption of the treaty any former inhabitant of the state may take up his residence therein and acquire citizenship.

3. All citizens without distinction of race, nationality or creed shall enjoy equal civil, political, religious and national rights.

4. Minority representation shall be provided, and members of various national or religious groups shall be accorded autonomous management of their communal institutions, religious, educational, charitable.

5. The use of any language shall not be restricted nor any language test established.

6. The right to observe any day in the week as the Sabbath is provided, with the privilege of pursuing secular affairs on any day other than that which is observed as the Sabbath.

Supplies for Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Carrying food and supplies for the Polish people, the steamship Westward Ho has sailed on her second trip to Danzig.

The relief material was purchased by the joint distribution committee of the American fund for Jewish war sufferers.

The committee has made arrangements by which the United States Government grants authority for it to forward to its representatives in Warsaw a weekly list of inquiries about Jewish people in Poland, Galicia, Lithuania and Courland.

ARGENTINA UNDER RULE OF LABOR

Unions, According to Report, Virtually Control Industrial and Political Conditions—Workers Are Well Organized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Labor in the Argentine gets pretty much what it wants, according to Robert L. Barrett, lately commercial attaché of the United States Embassy in Buenos Aires, who is in Boston on business of the United States Department of Commerce.

The reasons for Labor's strength are to be found within, not without, the country, Mr. Barrett declares. During his year and a half, recently terminated, in the Argentine capital, he saw practically no evidence of German or Russian influence. He saw plenty of evidence of stupidity on the part of employers, and of unity of action on the part of the workers.

The Argentine is a prosperous country, with plenty of food of its own producing, plenty of work, and plenty of money. In the last few years the cost of living has risen 80 or 90 per cent, and the wage average 20 or 25 per cent, and this only as a result of strikes. The workers have been demanding bread, in the form of higher pay and better conditions. The employers, being far from world centers and unaware of the change in the status of Labor, have replied, in effect, that the workers had better eat cake and be content with their lot.

Unfortunately for the Bourbon economic régime, the workers are well organized. Mr. Barrett says, both on trade union lines, as in the United States, and also along industrial lines.

So, working in close cooperation, they set about enforcing their demands. Last December they declared a general strike, and for five days industry and commerce were absolutely at a standstill. Later in the winter the port of Buenos Aires was closed tight for 73 days. In both instances the workers won their point.

Labor is assisted in these later days by a government of Radicals, led by Hippolito Irigoyen, which succeeds a quarter of a century of Conservative rule. The government is thoroughly in sympathy with the workers, and will undertake no severe repressive measures against them. In the old days, if there was a strike, the demonstrators were simply shot down, Mr. Barrett says. Nowadays, no force is used against them. They, on their part, do not, as a rule, rely on violence, according to Mr. Barrett, who thinks that such violence as has appeared has been the work of a minority element of anarchistic tendencies.

The unanimity of the workers was brought out by the two instances mentioned of widespread strikes. An incident of the latter strike shows the unique control, as Mr. Barrett puts it, that they exercise over the newspapers. During the 73 days the port was closed, the only goods handled were shipments of newsprint. The newspapers represent the workers. If a paper dares to send to its composing room an item opposed to the interest of the Labor element, the compositors probably will refuse to put it in type. If they do set it up, and it appears, the paper can expect no more newsprint from the docks.

Mr. Barrett thinks there is no ground in the Argentine for the Bolsheviks. It is a prosperous country. The people are intelligent and informed, and they know there is enough wealth in their land to supply all needs. They mean to have their share.

STRIKE AT THREE RIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

THREE RIVERS, Quebec—The strike of 1000 workmen in the shipyards of Three Rivers ended in defeat for the strikers after a contest of about a week's duration. The men gave in, the employers having refused to recognize their unions, national or international, and having also refused to reinstate five international union men who had been discharged.

CALGARY'S ONE-BIG-UNION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Climax was reached in the Trades and Labor Council in regard to the One Big Union movement, when President McCreaty, after calling the meeting to order, read an order expelling all those who favored the "One Big Union" scheme formulated in Calgary. The action was taken under Article 11, Section 1 of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, which reads: "No central labor union or any other central body of delegates shall admit

to or retain in their councils, delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any officiated organization." The procedure of the president brought a speedy and stormy protest from the delegates affected. The ruling applies to Local 1325, United Brotherhood of Carpenters; Federal Labor Union No. 49, and Local 4070, United Mine Workers. Protesting against the action of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council in expelling these delegates, the Calgary Trades and Labor Council will send a delegate to Edmonton to take part in a mass meeting being arranged by the delegates affected for that purpose.

UTAH'S EIGHT-HOUR LAW FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The eight-hour law for women, passed by the last Legislature, became effective May 12. It provides that women shall not be employed for more than eight hours in any one day nor more than 48 hours a week, except in cases where life or property, or both, are in danger. The only exception made concerns women who work in canning plants. Violations of the act will be adjudged misdemeanors and will be punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 and not more than \$100, and the costs of prosecution. Certain employers of office help have appealed to the industrial commission for permission to have employees work eight and one-half hours every day but Saturday, and on Saturday to make up the difference by allowing the girls a half holiday. This cannot be done lawfully, since the commission has no discretion in the matter and must enforce the law as written, the attorney-general holds.

SCHOOL FUNDS TO BE WITHHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York—Charging that Syracuse public officials have failed to do their duty in putting into operation in this city of a mandatory correct truancy from schools, the State Department of Education is said to be considering withholding the funds which Syracuse annually receives from the State for its educational work. If this step is taken, the public schools will not receive any further funds until such conditions are corrected.

APPLE MEN TO USE 23 CARLOADS PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—The Apple Growers Association of Hood River, Oregon, expects to use, this year, approximately 23 carloads of paper for wrapping and packing fruit, principally apples. The approximate cost of this paper is \$90,000.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

LANSING, Michigan—The Michigan Community Council Commission has been instituted by a bill passed by the recent Legislature and signed by the Governor, its purpose being to investigate problems of reconstruction, aid in obtaining employment for returned soldiers and supervise all state campaigns for funds for national patriotic and humanitarian purposes.

ARSENAL FUNDS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Twenty-six cities in Illinois are asking appropriations from the Legislature to erect arsenals. Gov. E. O. Lowden has announced that he does not favor additional appropriations for state arsenals at this time, because the military status to be maintained by Illinois is unknown, and few of the bills are expected to pass.

OIL MEN USE AIRPLANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

FT. WORTH, Texas—Airplanes are being put to commercial use in Texas as a means of rapid communication. Six oil operators living in Ft. Worth have purchased airplanes and have employed pilots and are now using their machines as a means of fast communication between this city and the oil fields in which they are operating.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN ITALY

ROME, Italy (Monday)—(Havas)—By a ministerial decree, the workers on the Italian railways are granted an eight-hour day with one day off duty weekly.

FOR SALE

The following decorations in connection with the parade of the 26th Division on April 25th, 1919:

44 Corinthian columns
1 Gilded statue of Victory with pedestal
6 Plaster balls and eagles
10 Plaster New England coats of arms, colored

Bids for these decorations should include removal and disposition of all parts of decorations, and the sand in the pedestals, which is the property of the City of Boston, must be delivered at Costello's yard on Atlantic Avenue.

Bids will be opened on Friday, May 16, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, Room 445, State House, and should be addressed to Mr. Louis A. Coolidge, Chairman Massachusetts Committee to Welcome Returning Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, at the above address.

STATE LOANS FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

New Zealand Government Develops Complete Scheme for Affording Assistance—Soldiers' Associations and Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand is facing its repatriation problems with courage and ability. It has acquired for soldiers 500,000 acres of Maori land and a further 700,000 acres are under consideration. Up to the end of January, 31,930 members of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force had returned to the Dominion. More than 14,000 have stated that they do not require the assistance of the department, and 3000 have not replied to correspondence. The majority of the remainder are still men who are convalescing. Only 363 men are reported as in need of work. Details of the position as on Jan. 31, are as follows:

Total number of men on register 31,930
Disposed of 22,280
Still under action 2,128
Not ready for action 7,522

The number settled on the land has reached 950, and those placed in employment by the department 4034. Those who do not require assistance represent 6220, and those who have work to return to or have military duty are 7886. The men convalescing or otherwise not ready for employment total 7522.

Government Loans

The government is prepared to loan up to £300 to discharged soldiers or to soldiers' widows for the purchase of business or plant, and loans up to £50 free of interest for furniture. Soldiers requiring tools of trade may draw on loan up to £50 free of interest, and the education fees of soldiers' or soldiers' widows, who are receiving training for employment will be paid. Free passages will be granted from the Dominion for incapacitated soldiers or soldiers' widows, and to New Zealand for soldiers' widows.

The painters also announce their intention of going out. The cause of the strike is the usual one, that of wages. The Canadian Builders and Contractors Association having refused to meet the men's demands for an increased schedule which averages 30 per cent of the old rates of pay, the men having refused the employers' compromise. As a result of the strike the men have been brought to a standstill, this including such big structures as the Parliament Buildings.

TOLEDO SETTLEMENT POSSIBLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—Joseph D. Lalonde, of the workers' committee of 15 conferring with Mayor Schrieber and C. A. Earl, vice-president of the Overland Company, said last night that he was not "downhearted over prospects for settlement." Sixteen thousand men are out, refusing to work 48 hours a week. Four hundred of the 800 strikers at the Ford plate glass works, asking a 10-cent-an-hour increase, returned to work yesterday at the old wage.

Returned Soldiers and Politics

At present the New Zealand Association and its branch associations are pledged to be non-sectarian and non-political, but the Auckland Association has announced its intention of taking an active part in politics. If it stands alone in this move it will probably

have to sever its affiliation with the New Zealand Returned Soldiers' Association, and become an entirely separate organization. For some time past the question of employment has been acute in Auckland, and many returned soldiers believe that political activity would bring more government assistance.

Officials of other branches of the New Zealand Association anticipate that Auckland will not break away from the association, but will bring up the whole question of political action at the Dominion conference of returned soldiers' associations, which will take place in Christchurch in May this year. Light is thrown on the feeling among a large section of the returned men by the remarks of Mr. Leadley, secretary of the Christchurch branch. He declared that "the chief thing that is going to force our hand will be the continuance of the grudging attitude of the government toward the requests of the men. The government and the people evidently fail to realize that the war has changed the men thoroughly. Their experiences have made them bigger and more determined, and they will not be satisfied in future with the piecemeal promises of the government. They will come back and ask for deeds, not words, and if the government wants the association to keep out of politics, the best thing it can do is to give the returned men a more sympathetic hearing."

OTTAWA'S BUILDING INDUSTRY IS STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—May Day was marked in various parts of Canada by strikes of more or less extensive nature. In Toronto the metal trade workers dropped tools, while in Winnipeg the building trades went out, but by far the most serious strike was that which is now in progress in Ottawa. The whole building industry of the capital is at a standstill owing to some 3000 men, including bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, stationary engineers, stone cutters, electrical workers, paper hangers and laborers, having ceased work.

The painters also announced their intention of going out. The cause of the strike is the usual one, that of wages. The Canadian Builders and Contractors Association having refused to meet the men's demands for an increased schedule which averages 30 per cent of the old rates of pay, the men having refused the employers' compromise. As a result of the strike all the construction work in the city has been brought to a standstill, this including such big structures as the Parliament Buildings.

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UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Shipping Board announced yesterday that from Jan. 1 to May 7 United States yards turned out 204 steamships of 781,980 gross tons, all but 39 of which were of steel construction. April was the忙ner month, the total deliveries being 93 ships of 320,280 gross tons, an increase of 57,000 tons over the record set last October.

LAND GRANTS FOR CANADIAN SOLDIERS

Settlement Bill, Introduced in the House of Commons, Provides for the Purchase of Privately Owned or Unoccupied Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Soldier Settlement Bill, introduced by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, in the House of Commons, yesterday, extends the scope of the legislation passed in 1917, by which Dominion lands within 15 miles of a railway were made available for soldier settlement, and now provides for the purchase of privately owned lands or unoccupied lands in any province for resale to eligible soldier-settlers.

Those eligible to participate in the benefits of the act are members of the Canadian Imperial or Colonial forces, who served with an honorable record in an actual theater of war or outside the country of enlistment, or members of the Canadian expeditionary force in Canada only, who are in receipt of pensions by reason of having received pensionable injury by reason or such service. The privileges are also extended to widows of such persons, for the purchase of privately owned lands in any province.

Loans to Soldiers

The soldier settlement board may loan up to \$4500, repayable in 25 equal annual installments with interest at the rate of 5 per cent amortized. For the purchase of live stock, implements and so forth, the board may loan up to \$2000 repayable in four equal annual installments, beginning the third year, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent, no interest to be charged, however, for the first two years. A further sum of \$1000 may be loaned for permanent improvements repayable in 25 years at 5 per cent interest.

The bill also provides for agricultural training for those eligible soldiers who are not ready to go immediately on the land and provides for the payment of allowances for subsistence for the settler and his dependents during the time of training. This training may be at a training center specially equipped or with specially selected farmers. Instructors and inspectors of the board will visit and assist settlers who participate in the benefits of the act.

Settlement Area Defined

With regard to the compulsory purchase of land, the bill provides that a settlement area shall be established only in districts wherein, by reason of lands remaining undeveloped, agricultural production is being retarded. The board shall be the sole judge of

this. A settlement area shall be deemed to be established when the Soldier Settlement Board has gazetted such establishment. Within 30 days thereafter each owner of a block of land within such settlement area shall file with the board a return, naming the price at which he is willing to sell and such other information as may be required. Provision is made in case of resistance, for forcible possession. Exceptions to the Grant

The board may also arrange with the government of any province for acquiring or utilizing any crown or other provincial lands in such province, and settlement upon such lands will be as nearly as possible upon the same terms and conditions as those which are provided with respect to settlers to whom the board shall sell lands acquired by it.

The board may acquire from the Crown Indian lands which, under the Indian Act, may be validly released or surrendered. The soldier grant will not be made to any settler who has secured land from the board by purchase or has secured in advance money for the clearing of encumbrances or the improvement of any land or who is the owner in whole or in part of agricultural land of the value of \$5000. Conversely the board may not sell lands to any settler who has obtained a soldier grant or has secured advances of money for the clearing of encumbrances on land owned by him or who is the owner of agricultural lands which are considered an average farm.

Another use for the aerial police reserve is that of observing the harbor and waterways," he continued. "The police boats cannot cover the distance so efficiently as aviators. The point of observation from a boat is not so satisfactory. The waterways must be policed and information of violations will be learned through aerial photography and records.

"With the coming of prohibition the air squad will undoubtedly be called on, for there is every reason to believe that smuggling from one state to another through the air will develop. Such business comes within the scope of the police.

"There were 5000 aviators at Mineola when the war stopped. The majority of these men do not intend to give up flying. They will enter the work commercially, for pleasure, or will become members of the police force of the sky."

TELEPHONE WAGES ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company has given an advance ranging from 10 to 20 per cent in the wages of wire employees and \$1 a week in wages of its operators. A merchant sailor from the United States is one of the local delegates.

Even after repeated washings Kayser Silk Gloves retain their shape and silkiness



Silk gloves that will stand the hardest wear

A PURE silk glove, strong enough to stand the strain of constant putting on and pulling off.

A pure silk glove that you can wash and wash!

BRITAIN'S PRESENCE ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Upon the British Nation, Says an Authority, Is Laid an Honorable Obligation Not to Desert the Russian People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The military operations of the Allies in Russia continue to be the subject of strenuous discussion in London and in Paris, and strictly from the military point of view The Christian Science Monitor is able to publish a comprehensive statement of the reasons and objects of the British operations in that country.

While the original objects of the Russian expeditions have been in many cases fulfilled, the mere fact that these expeditions have given rise to and protected numerous anti-Bolshevist elements, and have allowed the inhabitants of the regions which are protected by British troops to free themselves in accordance with the policy of self-determination and their right to decide their own destiny, to reject the government which is abhorrent to them and to set up one which satisfies their legitimate aspirations, says upon the British Nation, states The Christian Science Monitor informant, an honorable obligation not to desert these people.

Object of British Expedition

The object of the original British expedition to Russia was to retain there and account for as many German troops as possible. This involved collision with the Bolsheviks who were in German pay and therefore also the support and encouragement of anti-Bolshevist elements in the territories occupied. Among these were the North Russian Government and the Tzeccho-Slovak corps.

One of the original objects for entering Russia at all was in order to extricate the Tzeccho-Slovaks, who were definitely stopped in their attempts to return to the western theater of war by armed forces acting under the orders of Lenin and Trotsky, who in their turn were instigated by the Germans. The Tzecchos resisted these attempts which, in the opinion of the British authorities, would have resulted in their massacre, by force of arms. How little danger the Bolsheviks really had to fear from this corps is shown by the fact that the Tzecchos would have been quite unable to defend themselves, but for the large stores of ammunition and arms which they captured from their Bolshevik opponents. Another object of the allied expeditions was to prevent the peaceful penetration of Russia by Germany. "It has already to a large extent taken place." The Christian Science Monitor is informed, and is still a part of the German internal program. German troops are fighting in the Bolshevik areas, German methods of war have been introduced into these units. It is considered certain that this penetration would have gone very much further had it not been that the allied expeditions have definitely set some bounds to it.

Barbaric Form of Rule

With regard to the question of the stability or the morality or the capacity of the Bolshevik Government of Russia, the British authorities are decided that this government has maintained its existence by methods which would be a disgrace to the most barbaric and most savage form of rule that has been known in history. They are further of opinion that Russia is now being preyed upon by her most ignorant and most criminal elements, who have been pushed into places of administration for which they are totally unfit, to fulfill duties for which they have proved themselves incompetent and in which they have the power, which they do not scruple to use, to exercise the worst forms of tyranny and misgovernment over those who are put under them. The leading men in the Bolshevik Government are stated to be of Jewish extraction who care nothing for Russia, or indeed for any other country, who are known to have taken German gold to betray the cause of civilization, and who are using the many ramifications, available for cosmopolitan intrigue, to spread in other countries those doctrines and methods which are ruining Russia.

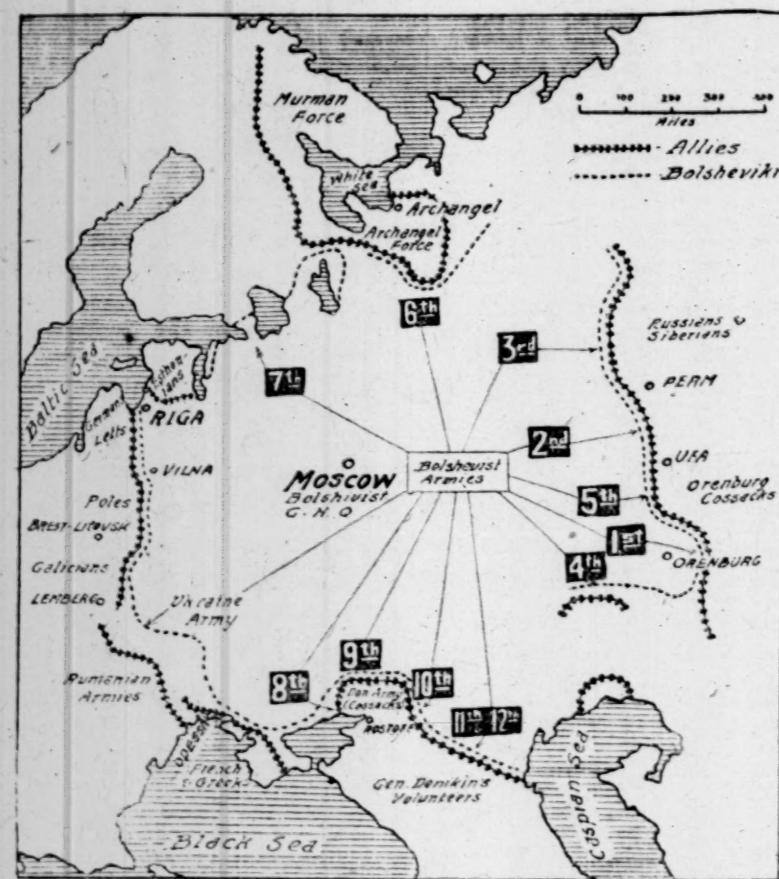
Their rule is based on the two facts, that a man with a revolver can always enforce his will on a man without one, and that the government which has the sole distribution of food supplies can always use its monopoly to starve out all elements which are hostile to it.

With regard to the matter of bloodshed and executions, The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the evidence for these facts is incontrovertible, and those who are disinclined to believe it can only base their objections on a preconceived prejudice that anything done by the Bolsheviks is right, or must, on the grounds of pure reason, refuse to believe any historical fact ever having taken place at any time, whatever it may be.

With regard to the allied expeditionary forces, The Christian Science Monitor is informed they are insufficient for a campaign to capture Moscow or to overthrow the Bolshevik Government; that the overthrow of this government is not the business of the Allies; that their business is to see to it that the people who have set up governments of their own, relying on British protection and supported by food supplies from Britain, are not abandoned to starvation and massacre.

Policy of Allies

Replying to the statement that it is proposed to extort from impoverished and starving Russian workers the debts of the corrupt Tzarist régime, The Christian Science Monitor informant states that if these Russian work-



Map of the Russian front

Illustration shows the disposition of the various armies engaged in military operations in Russia

BRITISH ENTRANTS FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

Most of the Aeroplanes for Trans-Atlantic Voyage Are Types Which Have Rendered Good Service During the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—At the time of writing, the entry of a big Handley Page bombing machine for the trans-Atlantic flight, brings the total number of British entries for the trans-Atlantic flight up to seven. Six of the machines were registered with the secretary of the Royal Aero Club, and are of British design and manufacture. Most of them are types which have rendered good service during the war, and in the opinion of the British Air Ministry it would be but fitting if one or all of them should carry off the new record after the cessation of hostilities. To this end, they decided to give every assistance to the pilots and firms making the attempt, as the proposed flight, while shorter than many which have already been carried out over land, is regarded as a much more serious matter when undertaken over 2000 miles of sea.

Duties of Navigator

The navigator's duties in a flight of this length are extremely important and much will depend on his calculations. It may, therefore, be of interest to detail some of the apparatus which the navigator will use for attaining the successful accomplishment of the flight. A good compass is essential, and also a drift bearing plate, a course and distance calculator, a chronometer watch, a sextant, a navigating machine, and a protractor.

With these instruments at his disposal, and with the meteorological information and directional wireless available to him, the navigator should be able to keep a correct course for the British Isles.

Three methods of navigation can be used:

1. Direction finding by wireless telegraphy.

Astronomical observations.

Dead reckoning.

The first method consists of flying on bearing of a known wireless station, the wireless apparatus, where carried, being designed to enable bearings to be taken on the Marconi trans-Atlantic station at Clifden in Ireland or Glace Bay in Nova Scotia. The bearing will not give the pilot his distance from the station, and is therefore only useful for showing whether he is keeping his approximate course. As this method of navigation is inadequate, owing to the lack of wireless stations to the north and south of the course across the Atlantic, the second method may have to be used in conjunction with it. An observation by sextant of sun or stars, taken from time to time, renders it possible for the navigator to fix his position within about 20 miles. Again, there may be a space toward the center of the flight in which the machine will be out of wireless range from either side, and here observations by sextant may have to be depended upon.

The third method—dead reckoning—is used in conjunction with direction finding by wireless and astronomical observations. It consists of calculating the position of the machine from time to time, according to its air-speed, and the estimated force and direction of the wind.

Help of Ships

On this flight further assistance may be obtained by the navigator, by means of wireless communication with passing ships, which may be able to give him their position. With this end in view ships have been asked to assist in every possible way, and the Marconi Company are also instructing their ship operators to render every assistance. Ships which hear aircraft during the night have been asked to fire lights to attract the airmen's attention. Should a vessel, however, sight an aeroplane and receive no wireless signals, she will send her position by wireless three or four times, in case the aeroplane's transmitter may have broken down.

An aeroplane in distress will fire a

series of white Very lights at short intervals, or will send an S. O. S. call. Ships have been warned that if such signals are observed or received, or if an aircraft is seen to be in difficulties, every endeavor should be made to go to the rescue.

The prevailing winds over the greater part of the northern Atlantic at this time are westerly, and have a surface velocity of 15 to 20 miles an hour. On the north of the direct line between Ireland and Florida from 10 to 20 per cent of the prevailing winds are of gale force. Southeast of Newfoundland is a region where fog is prevalent; east of this region there is a gradual decrease of fog, until in mid-ocean south of latitude 40 degrees north, it is rare.

Winds May Help

During this flight, therefore, the winds may be of great assistance if the start is carefully timed. To assist in this and in order that the fullest possible information may be available, arrangements have been made for frequent weather reports to be furnished by day and by night to the competitors both before starting and also during the flight. These reports have been obtained by the Air Ministry from the United States Weather Bureau, the Canadian Meteorological Office, Newfoundland, home stations, and ships along the route, and regular weather information is being gathered from the meteorological stations at the Azores and Lisbon. The Air Ministry Meteorological Staff forwards special reports based on the information obtained from these sources, to the R. A. F. meteorological officer at Newfoundland, and the United States Weather Bureau, which keeps in close touch with the competitors before the start, and forwards all weather information to them as soon as it is received.

As the competitors' machines are fitted with wireless apparatus for short-wave messages only, it is impossible to communicate forecasts or warnings, direct from land stations, during the flight, and the method of transmission must therefore be, via ships along the route. The necessary arrangements have been completed for forwarding this information via land stations to shipping, which will communicate it to the competitors. These vessels will also report surface weather conditions in their own neighborhood when they are able to get into touch with passing aircraft.

The Marconi Company is helping in collecting and transmitting this information from land stations and ships free of charge during the competition.

Instructions to Mariners

Acting in cooperation with the Air Ministry the Admiralty have issued the following instructions to mariners on the North Atlantic route.

1. Should a vessel receive a request from aircraft for her position, the reply should be sent at a Morse speed of not greater than 12 words per minute.

2. Should a vessel sight an aircraft and no wireless signals be received from it, the vessel should transmit her position by wireless three or four times, without waiting to be requested to do so, as the aircraft wireless transmitter may have broken down. The position is to be transmitted in words, and not in figures. Thus, latitude fifty thirty, longitude thirty twenty.

3. British commercial aircraft on trans-Atlantic flights will, for the present, use call signs of three letters

(D K A to D M Z). The usual international procedure should be employed for intercommunications.

4. Should an S. O. S. call from aircraft be received or aircraft be seen in difficulties, every endeavor possible should be made to rescue the occupants.

5. Great assistance will be given to aircraft in sighting ships at night if ships, on hearing aircraft overhead, will fire any form of pyrotechnic lights to attract attention. This will, if possible, be replied to by the aircraft firing one colored Very light, or on her wireless.

6. An aircraft in distress will fire a series of white Very lights at short intervals. Any ship in the vicinity should then indicate her presence and endeavor to rescue the occupants.

TRADE RESTRICTIONS LIFTED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—British trade restrictions, as promised by the War Trade Department and the government generally, are being gradually raised as industry resumes its normal course. At the date of the armistice all goods except printed matter and personal effects accompanied by their owners, were prohibited to European neutral countries, European and Asiatic Russia, Belgium and Greece (i.e., countries then covered by List C of prohibited exports), and a large number were prohibited to all destinations (List A), or all destinations outside the British Empire (List B), the A list including practically all the principal raw materials and foodstuffs.

The question of reducing the number of articles on these lists, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, received consideration immediately on the conclusion of the armistice, and in order to bring the relaxations into operation with as little delay as possible, the practice has been adopted of issuing open general licenses for the exportation of the articles in question to all non-prohibited destinations, pending the issue of the necessary orders-in-council in the week following the publication of the notices. On Dec. 12 last, moreover, a "free list" of goods previously prohibited was issued, such goods being allowed to be exported to all non-enemy destinations without a license.

In this way the British Board of Trade claims the number of articles on Lists A and B has been drastically reduced during the four months since the armistice. Generally speaking, manufactured goods were released first, followed by the less important raw materials and foodstuffs. Practically all chemicals are now on List C.

The policy now decided upon by the British Government is that there will be no restrictions on exports to countries not included in the blockade area, except as regards: (1) Goods required for naval and military purposes. (2) Goods which are, or will be, required for home consumption or home manufactures. (3) Goods which are, or have been, directly or indirectly benefited by a subsidy or guarantee.

Since the armistice the list of countries excepted from the prohibitions attaching to List C has been considerably augmented by the addition of Greece, Spain, Morocco, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands, Belgium, portions of Palestine and Syria, Serbia, Rumania, Tzeccho-Slovakia, Alsace-Lorraine, and certain portions of Austria-Hungary, as well as the occupied territories of the associated governments.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS IN HOLLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland—A few weeks ago Jhr. van Beresteijn addressed the following question to the Foreign Minister: "In view of the discussion in the British Parliament concerning the British Minister accredited to The Hague, has the Minister for Foreign Affairs considered the advisability of calling the attention of the British Government to the esteem in which the person of Sir Walter Townley is held by the Netherlands Government, and to the manner in which, during the years of war, he has fulfilled his task in the Netherlands?" The Minister's reply was as follows: "As the discussion in the British Parliament concerning the British legislation at The Hague bore no relation either to the Minister personally or to his policy, there is no reason to take the steps suggested."

Mass meetings, it is stated, are to be held at Sourabaya, Semarang, and Batavia, Java, by representatives of the Chinese of eastern, central, and western Java, to draw up a resolution to be laid before the Chinese Government at Peking protesting against the application to Chinese subjects of the regulations concerning the militia and Dutch nationality. Telegrams to that effect will probably also be despatched to Paris, so that the Chinese Ambassador there can lay the resolution before the Peace Conference.

Speaking before the People's Council, the Director of Agriculture of the Dutch East Indies pointed out that the rice shortage had been caused by the lateness of the wet monsoon, as a result of which in January there were 1,500,000 bushels less rice than in January, 1918. The estimates for 1919 amounted to 47,000,000 piculs of rice and 125,000,000 piculs of other foodstuffs, whilst 53,000,000 piculs of rice and 45,000,000 piculs of other food were required. This showed that owing to the overproduction of articles other than rice there was no question of a shortage of food.

The strike amongst the metal workers has materialized in 22 factories, at

the moment of writing, including the most important works in Holland. The labor organizations have established a strike bureau. The executive of the Netherlands League of Trades Unions has placed 100,000 florins at the disposal of the strikers. An organ of the Metal Workers Union explains that the question as to whether average or individual minimum wages are to be paid is an important factor in the present dispute. The working hours can easily be arranged. A great number of workmen, particularly the unskilled ones, demand minimum wages, whilst employers advocate minimum wages for certain groups, the total to be distributed in proportion to the skill of the employees. This is particularly desirable in the metal industry, where everything depends on skill. The reliable and skilled workmen, the employers maintain, are not as a rule in favor of individual minimum wages. On the employers' side it is stated that no steps are at present to be taken for a solution of the difficulty, and there is no question of any mediation.

Since the armistice was signed, no parcels of any description have been allowed to be sent to Dutch subjects in Westphalia and the Rhine Province. An arrangement has now, however, been arrived at with the Netherlands consular authorities in the territory under occupation, whereby parcels of food can again be sent through the medium of the Royal National Relief Commission.

A motion in the Second Chamber for the abolition of the navy and one for the suspension of further building and extensive repairs pending a definite arrangement of international affairs, were rejected by 58 votes to 23 and 56 votes to 26 respectively.

It is stated that the Japanese Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaihatsu, proposes to open services between Japan and Rotterdam via the Dutch Indies immediately. Messrs. Ph. van Ommeren, of Rotterdam, are to act as representatives in Holland.

The S. S. Patria, 13,400 tons, has moored at Rotterdam. This is the first Dutch turbine mail steamer. She is owned by the Rotterdam Lloyd and will start for the Dutch Indies on July 26.

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SOME PHASES OF THE VILLAIN TRIAL

Culprit Has Been Almost Forgotten in Revelation of Qualities and Political Circumstances of Mr. Jaurès' Career

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 12.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Once the political side of the trial of Raoul Villain for the assassination of Jaurès on the eve of the war was opened, it developed with intensity, and the culprit was completely forgotten in an analysis of the qualities of Jaurès, his politics and the political circumstances of the last few years. All the affairs of Europe seemed to come within the range of this trial, and the political leaders of France, with a sprinkling of former premiers, came to give their views upon them, which they did with detail and sometimes enthusiasm. At one time the conduct of the Socialists of Alsace-Lorraine, of whom Villain probably never heard, was deeply investigated; at another, bolshevism came under consideration. This lasted for some days, and it seemed that the possibilities were endless. Had time not been so extremely valuable, had there not been other causes célèbres demanding attention, and had there been no Peace Conference, the Villain case might have gone on for weeks, and in the matter of political explanation and revelation been considered worth the time.

Homage to Master Socialist

Mr. Léon Blum was one of the first to pay homage to the memory of the master Socialist. He was for a long period one of the intimates of Jaurès and now he praised his old friend especially for his qualities as thinker and writer. He said that Jaurès, like the two great geniuses, Victor Hugo and Chateaubriand, was continually misunderstood. Jaurès had not only the gift of words, but nobody ever better knew the living realities with which he dealt. As an orator he was compared to Mirabeau and Bossuet, as historian to Michelet, and as political writer to Rousseau. There was in him the *cogito* of the savant coupled with the inspiration of the poet, and he was a Socialist because he was a republican, without personal ambition and always disinterested. He himself once magnificently explained to Mr. Barrès why he was a Socialist. Jaurès told Mr. Barrès that socialism was in the French tradition, and the old tradition was continued, prolonged. They were being faithful to the tradition of the workers, the great workers of other days. Mr. Blum felt that with the passing of Jaurès, there departed the best of the French, and that time would place his name among those of the greatest ones in the history of humanity.

Alsace-Lorraine and the conduct of its Socialists then came for the first time under consideration, and several witnesses were heard. Mr. Georges Weill, who was Socialist deputy for Metz in the Reichstag, and who served in the French Army in the early days of the war, was one of them. He was asked what they thought of Jaurès before the war. Mr. Weill said that they recalled the words that Jaurès had spoken since 1895, in which he had declared that even if France wished to cease to trouble herself about her lost children, she could not cease to do so concerning the question of universal right presented by Alsace-Lorraine. They remembered also the words spoken by Jaurès in the Chamber when he compared Alsace-Lorraine and France to two trees whose roots joined together notwithstanding the wall that was raised by a hostile force between the two countries.

Socialist Affiliations

Maire Alexandre Zevae, one of the counsel for the defense, now asked Mr. Weill if the Alsatian Social Democratic Party was not attached to the German Sozial Demokratie, and the witness was constrained to answer that the Socialist Party of Alsace-Lorraine was constituted as an autonomous and independent political organization, but that it was affiliated to the Social Democratic organization of the German Empire, and affiliated by that medium to the International. Recently the party had become attached to the French Socialist Party. Maire Zevae then put to Mr. Weill this point: "You belonged to the Socialist Democratic Party and consequently you gave your adhesion to the famous resolution of the Socialist Congress at Jena, which in 1914 definitely consecrated the incorporation of Alsace-Lorraine with Germany?" In answer Mr. Weill said, "I expressly stated that the demand for autonomy was established by all the political parties of Alsace-Lorraine, the Center Party, the Democratic Party, the National Union Party, that autonomy would have been established in the peace hypothesis in the hope of maintaining peace. Thus it was a sacrifice that the Alsace-Socialist Party made. It renounced reannexation, and contented itself with autonomy in the hope of maintaining the peace of the world, but when the war was finished and the victory won, it returned with joy to reannexation."

Other witnesses then dealt with this question of the views of the Socialists of Alsace-Lorraine, and it was in vain that Mr. Henri Gérard protested—perhaps more as a matter of form than for any other reason—that the Villain case had been entirely abandoned in order to create a diversion by means of a retrospective inquiry into the life and opinions of Jaurès. The Jena resolution came in for further discussion, and the comment of Chancellor von Bismarck in the Reichstag upon the

idea of Jaurès as to the possibilities of reconciliation between France and Germany by means of autonomy in Alsace-Lorraine, to the effect that one swallow did not make a spring.

A Genius of Prophecy

Mr. Pierre Renaudel, after relating the circumstances of the crime, went on to say much of what he thought and knew about Jaurès. At the time of the three years' law debate he said: "Do not think that the war will be short; do not think it will be simple." He foresaw everything. These and other matters belonged to the past. What would Jaurès have not done had he lived? Mr. Renaudel would not answer this question, which he himself suggested, but indicated some of the things that Jaurès as a veritable genius of prophecy had forecasted, such as the stand that the French armies made on the Marne. He defended the policy of Jaurès in relation to Alsace-Lorraine, the desire being that it should be returned to France as reparation by right, conquered by pacific methods. As to the Russian alliance, Jaurès did not accept it without fear or without misgiving, but he advised that it should not be renounced as long as another was found to take its place. With regard to the French withdrawal to the extent of 10 kilometers from the frontier before the war began, it was not imposed, as had been said, on the instance of the Socialists, but was decided upon in the councils of the government. Then came a striking reflection. Jaurès alone, said Mr. Renaudel, would perhaps have been able to determine President Wilson to intervene at the beginning of the war, and so the bullet had not only accounted for Jaurès, but had injured France and the whole of humanity!

A long procession of witnesses to the virtues of Jaurès followed in rapid succession. There was Mr. D'Estournelles de Constant, Senator of the Seine, who said he considered Jaurès was the incarnation of patriotism; Mr. Thomson, Senator, also liked the policy of Jaurès to that of Gambetta; Mr. Bidgery, secretary of the Railwaysmen's Federation, certified that Jaurès did not provoke the 1910 strike, and that he was the great friend of the working classes. Mr. Messimy, Minister of War in July, 1914, said that Jaurès had a peculiar foresight as to army organization.

The Three Years' Bill

Jaurès, he said, joined the army commission and for four years, 1910 to 1914, this man, leader of a great party, director of a great journal, was seen bearing the burden of many controversies, coming nevertheless to the work of the commission and attending all its meetings with an assiduity that commanded their admiration. But Mr. Messimy said he did not agree with all that Jaurès said, and this intimation served as excuse for yet a further departure from the original theme of the crime of Villain, for now the testimony slipped away into a labyrinth of technicalities upon arms and war, and the value of the bill for the three years' service. It was intimated that Mr. Jaurès did well in opposing the Three Years' Bill. "I have only to remark," said Maire Zevae, "that such generals as Joffre and Foch have insisted that this bill was the means of saving France. Now I ask, in 1913, having regard to the danger that was threatened, could a remodeling of our military organization have been carried through without danger?" But General Regnault who was brought forward, seemed to think that the time for a complete discretion had arrived, and he contented himself with saying: "It is not my part to discuss the three years' law. I hold that the plan of Jaurès would have given us more soldiers. The president of the court intervened, then with the emphatic observation: "General, I cannot allow you to criticize existing law," and the court was saved from a forensic expedition into the vast territories of military theory.

Patriotism Beyond Suspicion

Mr. Ribot next paid his tribute to Jaurès. He said that he was for a long time his neighbor on the bench, but Jaurès was not destined always to remain beside them. "Jaurès was in opposition to the bourgeoisie," he said, "but nevertheless some magnificent pages in its justification were written by him. Had he lived he would have been far removed from that blood-thirsty dictatorship called bolshevism. He would have combated it. His patriotism was beyond suspicion. Sometimes he frightened us by his visits to Germany. He was called a German, and he retorted by telling me that I had been called an Englishman. Nobody could have been more enthusiastic than he was concerning the alliance with Russia. However, 10 years later, his opinions had changed, and while he still considered it necessary, he feared that it might draw us into war. I had faith in the patriotism of Jaurès as in my own, and but for the tragedy he would have been with us in a national ministry."

Mr. Denys Cochin, having also testified to the patriotism of Jaurès, declaring that his views would have been of service to France in the hour of her great trial, Mr. Albert Thomas came forward to give his evidence, and declared that it was chiefly through

Jaurès that the Socialist dislike of military uniform was greatly modified, while the plan of the Socialist militants in 1914 was largely due to his influence. Jaurès had thought that the autonomy of Alsace-Lorraine would admit of a provisional solution of the problem. He had brought about a complete change in the attitude of the workers hostile to the war by the consciousness he had aroused in them of the necessity for national defense. To nobody was the unity of the Nation at the beginning of the war more due than it was to Jaurès, who had always contended that it was the duty of France never to be inferior to Germany.

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Captain Ogilvie indicated the close interrelation that existed between the geography of a country and its fauna and flora, and had much that was interesting to say about the forests, trees, birds, and beasts of Macedonia, which is on one of the main migration routes for birds, and in summer are to be found the bee-eater, the roller, and the hoopoe—birds that with their brilliant plumage give a hint of the East or the tropics. Winter brings flocks of wild geese and duck in great variety. Pelicans visit the lakes, and used to be a feature of the spring as they traveled north, flying in that curious circling way that makes them seem uncertain where they want to go.

In connection with future development the necessity for drainage and irrigation was pointed out, together with the introduction of modern methods of farming and agricultural machinery. Some form of co-operation might be organized, the lecturer said, on the lines that had been successful in Denmark. The agricultural possibilities of the country are undoubtedly, he said, but it will be necessary to safeguard the interests of the pastoral population who need a summer and a winter pasture, and are at present apt to clash with the agricultural farmers. The two main needs are stable government and the provision and maintenance of ways of communication. These have been supplied to a great extent by the allied armies; it remains for Macedonia to develop what has been done.

Dealing in conclusion with the port of Saloniki, Captain Ogilvie claimed that given proper extension and development it might even become a second Marseilles. The main trouble would be the danger of the harbor becoming silted up with mud brought down by the Vardar, but this ought not to be an insuperable difficulty. The great fire of 1917, which destroyed two-thirds of the town, provided an excellent opportunity for building a new town and improving the very inadequate port facilities.

At present the contents of the ships are dumped on the main thoroughfare of the town, which runs along the sea front; and that can hardly make for efficiency. But as Prof. Ernest Gardner, who spoke later in the evening, said, the line of sailing boats, close in at the quay side, showing types from every Greek island, makes one of the most interesting and picturesque scenes that could be found.

True, most of the Britishers longed to get away from Macedonia when they were there, but some at least have haunting memories of grand scenery, sunsets unlike anything seen elsewhere, and warm starlight nights whose silence was only more profound for the singing of innumerable crickets. Captain Ogilvie's lecture brought this all back with a strange vividness.

Bernard the Suspected

Mr. Isaac declares that Mr. Léon Daudet must have been very badly informed, for he had nothing to do with Bernard who was attached, he says, to the nursing staff of the prison service before Almeyreda arrived there. "I have never spoken to Bernard," he says. "I have never seen him. And it is I who urged him, they suggest, to undertake the assassination." Nor did I ever see Almeyreda, and I learned of his demise on Aug. 14, 1917, by a dispatch from Mr. Pancrazi, director of the prison at Fresnes, a dispatch which my secretarial position necessitated my having knowledge of.

DECENTRALIZATION IN BRABANT

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—It appears that already in Brabant a movement is making itself felt tending toward the removal of important industries away from the capital and along those waterways where large emplacements can be secured at comparatively cheap rates. The erection of large metallurgical works is contemplated in such a situation as will allow of the development of the plant.

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REVIVAL OF THE ALMEYREDA CASE

Political Evidence Produced Is Said to Be Disturbing, and the People Declare That Something Big May Be Revealed

A previous article upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 12.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Whenever a new affair is brought forward in France—or an old one revived—it often seems that an inexhaustible well of evidence is tapped, and that something in the nature of a surprise is continually oozing from it. The Almeyreda case, revived at the instance of Mrs. Clero, Maitre Almeyreda and her advocate, Maitre Paul Morel, is a case in point, for since it was determined to press the authorities for a reopening of the inquiry into the circumstances in which the director of the Bonnet Rouge passed away in his cell in the prison at Fresnes, the new evidence resting chiefly on the statement of one or two witnesses, there has been a fresh supply of offers of testimony, and the lawyers are becoming accustomed to receive letters in which persons declare that they have important revelations to make.

Mystery of Cell 14

When Maitre Morel received this letter from Servant, he at once sent it on to the investigating magistrate, Mr. Gilbert. Servant says that he had heard the Almeyreda case was being reopened, and that Maitre Morel was the lawyer most concerned, and if at any time he had need of evidence of one who was a co-prisoner with Almeyreda, he was the man for the purpose. He could furnish information on the mystery of Cell No. 14, what happened there, what was said on the night when Almeyreda was complaining greatly, and of the deep mystery surrounding the affair; but with these mysteries Servant is careful to say he has had nothing to do. He hopes he will not get into any trouble for having written this letter.

He explains that he is now in a camp for special workers at Chateauroux, and that he was at Fresnes from July to September, 1917, occupying Cell No. 18. His lawyer, Maitre Emery, would tell them something about him. All that he may say for the moment is that Almeyreda was certainly strangled in the night between Aug. 13 and 14. The police and judicial authorities were at once communicated with, and, as the result of the intervention of Mr. Gilbert, orders were given for Servant to be brought to Paris.

Following upon this, Mr. Gilbert has had Bernard before him again, and has examined him closely upon some special points. Mr. Gilbert questioned Bernard on this occasion concerning the famous bootlaces which he said he had told off for service in the prisons' department, fulfilling secretarial duties at the time of the affair at Fresnes. The Action Française has spoken of relations which this Isaac has had with Bernard, the ex-prisoner, who it is plainly suggested in some quarters, was brought into Fresnes for the purpose of assisting in the removal of Almeyreda, who was chafed about it afterwards, and who has recently been reexamined upon what happened while he was in the jail.

Bernard the Suspected

Mr. Isaac declares that Mr. Léon Daudet must have been very badly informed, for he had nothing to do with Bernard who was attached, he says, to the nursing staff of the prison service before Almeyreda arrived there. "I have never spoken to Bernard," he says. "I have never seen him. And it is I who urged him, they suggest, to undertake the assassination."

Nor did I ever see Almeyreda, and I learned of his demise on Aug. 14, 1917, by a dispatch from Mr. Pancrazi, director of the prison at Fresnes, a dispatch which my secretarial position necessitated my having knowledge of.

GERMAN CRIMES IN BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—In the course of a discussion due to the civilian victims of the war, the reporter stated that something like 6000 civilians had fallen victims to German savagery.

He put the number of children rendered orphans by the war at 7000. Men deported from their country num-

bered 125,000. The bill provides for indemnities amounting to 900,000,000 francs.

"We believed," he said, "that by virtue of the Hague convention civilians would be sheltered from German atrocities, but it was not so. The deportations of our workpeople followed the pillage and the systematic destruction of their factories. You may be quite certain that on the question of reparations we shall not yield one iota. Industry must be restored, but it is quite as necessary, it is a sacred duty, to repair the war damages suffered by the civilian victims. It was the whole of the German people who wished for war, and it is the whole of the German people who must pay. It will soon be known, as the result of an inquiry, what sufferings were endured in camps and marshes by our brave people."

AMERICAN BISHOP ON PROHIBITION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

READING, England.—Under the auspices of the United Kingdom Alliance, Bishop James Cannon of Richmond, Virginia, has been addressing a series of meetings in the United Kingdom on Prohibition Victories in the United States, and a well-attended meeting was held at St. John's Hall, Bishop Road, Reading, when the Bishop traced the movement in America that has gradually led up to the recent constitutional amendment.

As long ago as before the Civil War the speaker said, America had a prohibition law which forbade the supply of liquor to the slaves without their owners' consent, it being fully recognized that alcohol depreciated the efficiency and reliability of the Negroes.

One of the results of this law was the immunity of white women from molestation on the part of the colored laborers whose control they had to exercise without the aid of their men-folk who were away fighting.

After the emancipation of the slaves led to the greed of the whites led to the Negroes being supplied with liquor, and thenceforth commenced the outrages which

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

THREE COLLEGES IN MAINE MEET

Colby College Fails to Enter a Team in This Year's Maine State Intercollegiate Track Games at Orono on Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRINNELL, Iowa—Grinnell College defeated University of Nebraska in a dual track meet here Saturday, 77½ points to 36½. The Grinnell athletes scored 11 firsts to Nebraska's 4, and first and second places were counted. Ideal conditions and a fairly fast track made the time in a majority of the track events good, although several of the field events were disappointing. B. J. McMahon '19 of Nebraska ran the best race of the afternoon in the 440-yard dash, winning in 49.45s, without being pushed. Nebraska, which was expected to bring strong competition in the field events and distance runs, surprised local fans by her weakness in these departments. Grinnell athletes won all the distance runs, the high and broad jump, and the discus; Nebraska won the mile relay, a nipp and tuck race, in which the lead passed from Nebraska to Grinnell and then back to Nebraska.

To a student of the track prospects in the Maine colleges it can easily be seen that the state track championships between Bowdoin and Maine. With such a veteran as W. A. Savage '19, Bowdoin will easily take the honors in the hurdles. W. H. Allen '19, New England champion shotputter in 1916, will throw the weights for Maine with G. L. Wyer '21 of Maine as first in the discus throw.

In the dashes all of the three colleges have plenty of stars, such as C. M. Zeigler '20 and C. H. Wansers '22 of Maine; F. G. Averill '22 and R. E. Cleaves '20 of Bowdoin, and H. C. Maxim '19 and W. F. Laurence '19 of Bates. H. P. Wood '21 of Maine will make his rival jumpers do some fine work if they wish to reach his mark. The official list of entries for the meet are as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE
100-Yard Dash—C. M. Zeigler '20, C. H. Wansers '22, J. P. Waite '20, R. C. Castle '21, H. H. Sewell '21, H. E. Pratt '21, D. B. Howe '22, A. R. Grey '22, H. H. Sewell '21.

220-Yard Dash—H. E. Pratt '21, C. E. Allen '22, H. H. Sewell '21, R. C. Castle '21.

440-Yard Dash—H. E. Pratt '21, C. E. Allen '22, W. K. Herrick '22, R. P. Hogan '22.

Two-Mile Run—W. K. Herrick '22, D. M. Steadman '19, R. W. Laughlin '22, N. W. Emery '20, J. H. Barnard '22.

120-Yard Hurdles—R. C. Castle '21, H. P. Wood '21.

200-Yard Hurdles—R. C. Castle '21, J. P. Waite '22, A. S. Davis '22, H. E. Wood '21, Shot Put—W. H. Allen '19, G. L. Wyer '22, J. W. Bishop '22, J. T. Quinn '22.

Discus Throw—W. H. Allen '19, G. L. Wyer '22, A. E. Strout '22, C. T. Corey '19.

Hammer Throw—A. E. Strout '22, J. T. Quinn '22, G. L. Wyer '22, H. E. Conant '22.

Pole Vault—H. P. Wood '21, C. B. Houston '22, H. H. Sewell '21.

Running Broad Jump—C. H. Wansers '22, H. E. Pratt '21, H. H. Sewell '21, S. E. Small '21.

Running High Jump—H. H. Sewell '21, H. P. Wood '21, H. C. Fenderson '22, S. E. Small '21, W. L. Frawley '22, C. E. Allen '22.

BATES COLLEGE
100-Yard Dash—B. T. Barrows '19, W. F. Laurence '19, H. C. Maxim '19, R. C. McKinney '21, A. R. Rice '20, E. T. Peterson '19.

220-Yard Dash—W. S. Anderson '21, W. F. Laurence '19, L. C. Luce '22, R. L. McKinney '21, A. R. Rice '20, E. T. Peterson '19.

440-Yard Dash—W. S. Anderson '21, R. E. Boenker '19, W. F. Laurence '19, J. H. Powers '19.

880-Yard Run—F. W. Bond '21, R. B. Baker '22, R. S. Baker '22, C. W. Peter-son '21, J. H. Powers '19.

One-Mile Run—R. B. Baker '22, R. S. Baker '22, C. A. Gregory '19, C. W. Peter-son '21.

200-Yard Hurdles—R. B. Baker '22, R. S. Baker '22, R. E. Cleaves '20.

120-Yard Hurdles—S. H. Woodman '20, E. T. Peterson '19.

220-Yard Hurdles—S. H. Woodman '20, E. T. Peterson '19.

Running High Jump—A. C. Adams '19, H. C. Maxim '19, H. S. Newell '21, S. L. Swasey '19, M. D. Webster '21, S. H. Woodman '20.

Running Broad Jump—H. C. Maxim '19, H. S. Newell '21, S. L. Swasey '19, M. D. Webster '21, S. H. Woodman '20.

Pole Vault—A. C. Adams '19, H. C. Maxim '19, H. S. Newell '21, S. L. Swasey '19, M. D. Webster '21, S. H. Woodman '20.

Shot Put—A. C. Adams '19, C. E. Allen '22, H. L. Stilwell '21, R. J. Walker '22.

Hammer Throw—A. C. Adams '19, C. E. Allen '22, R. J. Walker '22.

Discus Throw—A. C. Adams '19, L. C. Luce '22.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE
100-Yard Dash—F. H. Averill '22, A. D. Dooley '22, L. Hatch '21, E. H. Broderick '19, W. A. Savage '19, A. Thompson '21, M. R. Woodbury '22.

220-Yard Dash—F. H. Averill '22, A. D. Dooley '22, L. Hatch '21, E. H. Broderick '19, W. A. Savage '19, M. R. Woodbury '22.

440-Yard Dash—F. H. Averill '22, A. D. Dooley '22, L. Hatch '21, E. H. Broderick '19, W. A. Savage '19, M. R. Woodbury '22.

880-Yard Run—F. H. Averill '22, A. D. Dooley '22, L. Hatch '21, E. H. Broderick '19, W. A. Savage '19, M. R. Woodbury '22.

One-Mile Run—R. E. Cleaves '20, G. Goodwin '21, L. Hatch '21, F. Hunt '22, F. C. Warren '20.

Two-Mile Run—R. E. Cleaves '20, G. Goodwin '21, F. Hunt '22, F. C. Warren '20.

440-Yard Hurdles—R. A. Foutie '19, D. S. Higgins '19, L. H. Moses '20, W. L. Parent '21, W. A. Savage '19, A. Thompson '21.

120-Yard Hurdles—R. A. Foutie '19, D. S. Higgins '19, L. H. Moses '20, W. L. Parent '21, W. A. Savage '19, A. Thompson '21.

Running High Jump—A. Dooley '20, S. Fenn '22, D. S. Higgins '19, W. A. Savage '19, E. T. Tachos '22, A. Thompson '21.

Running Broad Jump—G. H. Allen '21, F. H. Averill '22, A. Dooley '20, R. A. Foutie '19, W. L. Parent '21, W. A. Savage '19.

Pole Vault—F. H. Averill '22, A. Dooley '20, R. E. Cleaves '20, G. Goodwin '21, L. Hatch '21, F. Hunt '22, F. C. Warren '20.

Shot Put—A. B. Caspar '19, E. H. Elkins '20, B. D. Knight '22, R. Perkins '21, E. Zeller '20.

Hammer Throw—A. B. Caspar '19, E. H. Elkins '20, B. D. Knight '22, R. Perkins '21, E. Zeller '20.

Discus Throw—A. B. Caspar '19, E. H. Elkins '20, B. D. Knight '22, R. Perkins '21, E. Zeller '20.

KRUGER BREAKS RECORD

ALAMEDA, California—H. L. Kruger, former swimming star of Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, now a student at St. Mary's College, Oakland, has won the junior national A. A. U. 100-yard championship and set a new record for the event. His time was 57.35s., beating the record held by Abe Siegel of Chicago by two-fifths of a second.

MANY SMUGGLING CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Vermont—At the term of the United States Court which is open here on May 20, there will be many cases of smuggling of liquor and drugs and one of a Chinaman to be tried.

GRINNELL WINS FROM NEBRASKA

Scores 77 1-2 Points to 36 1-2 Points in Dual Track Meet Under Ideal Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRINNELL, Iowa—Grinnell College defeated University of Nebraska in a dual track meet here Saturday, 77½ points to 36½. The Grinnell athletes scored 11 firsts to Nebraska's 4, and first and second places were counted. Ideal conditions and a fairly fast track made the time in a majority of the track events good, although several of the field events were disappointing. B. J. McMahon '19 of Nebraska ran the best race of the afternoon in the 440-yard dash, winning in 49.45s, without being pushed. Nebraska, which was expected to bring strong competition in the field events and distance runs, surprised local fans by her weakness in these departments. Grinnell athletes won all the distance runs, the high and broad jump, and the discus; Nebraska won the mile relay, a nipp and tuck race, in which the lead passed from Nebraska to Grinnell and then back to Nebraska.

L. L. Stock '19 of Grinnell with firsts in the high hurdles and high jumps, and a second in the broad jump was high individual scorer of the meet. He continued 13 points. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Haas, Grinnell, first. Time—10.5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Sechrist, Grinnell, second. Time—4m. 43.5s.

200-Yard Hurdles—Won by Stock, Grinnell, Wright, Nebraska, second. Time—15.8s.

400-Yard Dash—Won by McMahon, Nebraska, Minty, Grinnell, second. Time—10.5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Richards, Grinnell, Newman, Nebraska, second. Time—3m. 52.8s.

200-Yard Dash—Won by Haas, Grinnell, Cowden, Grinnell, second. Time—22s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Gordon, Grinnell, Egan, Nebraska, second. Time—1hr. 41m. 46s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Nebraska, Gibbs, Strober, Fuchs, McMahon. Time—3m. 36s.

Discus Throw—Won by Daubenberger, Grinnell, Winters, Grinnell, second. Distance—16ft. 6in.

Shot Put—Won by Reaves, Nebraska, Daubenberger, Grinnell, second. Distance—35ft. 7in.

Pole Vault—Won by Gerhart, Nebraska; Boehm, Grinnell, and Lee, Nebraska, first for second. Height—11ft.

Running High Jump—Won by Stock, Grinnell; Flint, Nebraska, second. Height—5ft. 6in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Grinnell, Stock, Grinnell, second. Distance—20ft. 5in.

One-Half Mile Relay—Won by Grinnell (Evans, Cowden, Minty, Haas). Time—1m. 32s.

Half Mile Relay—Won by Daubenberger, Grinnell, Winters, Grinnell, second. Distance—30ft. 6in.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Nebraska, Gibbs, Strober, Fuchs, McMahon. Time—3m. 36s.

Four-Mile Relay—Won by Reaves, Nebraska, Daubenberger, Grinnell, second. Distance—35ft. 7in.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Nebraska, Gibbs, Strober, Fuchs, McMahon. Time—3m. 36s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Nebraska, Gibbs, Strober, Fuchs, McMahon. Time—3m. 36s.

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One-M

MUSIC

Philadelphia Music
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Philadelphia Orchestra wound up its season by a pair of concerts in which it was its own most acceptable soloist. Our audiences have grown fond of having the orchestra all by itself for the leave-taking. It has been a very busy and a tasking season. Besides the 25 pairs of local concerts in the Academy of Music the orchestra has played in five other Philadelphia concerts, six times in New York, ten times in Pittsburgh, five times in Baltimore, in Washington and in Wilmington, thrice in Cleveland and Toronto, twice at Oberlin, once in Pottsville (Pennsylvania), and in Wheeling. The program for this last appearance comprised excerpts from Schubert's "Rosamunde" score—namely, the overture, the third entr'acte, the second ballet; Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture, Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony.

Of particular interest was the reception of Wagner, in a community patricially dubious about the readmission of German works, ancient or modern. There was not a second's doubt about the acclaim on this occasion. The reaction was immediate and most enthusiastic. It seemed to say that the audience distinguished between Wagner and Potsdam, between music and militarism, and did not intend to play into the hands of the Germans by denying itself the beauty that is the birthright and the common possession of the race.

The Schubert entr'acte was particularly lovely in the liquid persuasiveness of clarinet, oboe, and flute in their lyric disquisition. The ballet made toes twinkle in one's mind with lissome curvettings. As for Tschaikowsky—to our audiences there is but one of him, and Stokowski is his prophet. Anton Horner (much is in a name here) played the French horn with a consummate cantabile in that peerless andante "con alcuna licenza," and in the finale the brasses and the basses made the word "maestoso" mean all that it says. The orchestra gave Dr. Stokowski a wreath the size of a cart wheel and the audience insisted on a speech, in which the leader—who grows younger year by year, and must by now be in his teens again—voiced his gratitude for unflinching public loyalty in a time of teen and struggle.

The Matinee Musical Club gave an immense musical breakfast of 800 covers to bid Godspeed to the retiring president, Mrs. Frederick W. Abbott, who for seven years has been a fountain of inspiration, good-humor, tact, and graciousness unfailing in every phase of the club's activity. She has had the genius to surround herself with the ablest of lieutenants, and the club has pointed the way to the promised land of opportunity for worthy stragglers while it has not coldfied the stragglers. It has made a feature of reciprocity with other clubs. It has helped opera and orchestra. It has given concerts in camps. It has in a season earned more than \$10,000 for rebuilding France. These and other things were translated into verbal tribute in Mrs. Abbott's modest and self-disavowing presence. Mrs. Leopold Stokowski and Mrs. H. S. Prentiss Nichols of the New Century Club were toastmistresses; Dr. Stokowski spoke; Florence Hinkle Witherspoon sang like George Meredith's "Lark Ascending"; Leonard Liebling of the Musical Courier, James Francis Cooke of The Etude, Mrs. Campbell of The Musical Monitor and others extolled the services of the club to the community and to humanity under Mrs. Abbott's sway, and forecast continuance of peaceful and fructuous prosperity under Mrs. Edwin B. Garrigues, president-elect.

A struggle which has not lacked its elements of comedy, though seriously taken by the contestants, has disrupted the Philharmonic Society, formed (as we duly noted) to give Sunday evening concerts to subscribing members, who were sworn in, if desired, at the box-office on the evening of a concert. A secession has resulted in the present precarious existence of two orchestral societies where either is conjecturally superfluous. Philadelphia has taken many years to build the Philadelphia orchestra to its 1919 estate of prosperity and solvency, and the sponsors in baptism of our one great civic institution of musical art look askance at the amateur newcomers and ask if their advent is "in the interest of musical eugenics." At present the retorts courteous and counterchecks quarrelsome are hardly germane (though the charge has been made that they are German). When cosmos has emerged from chaos there may be more to say. Our New England conscience does not permit us to fill space with mere piffle, unless it is our own!

Now would it, ordinarily, come within our purview to notice the proceedings of a department-store chorus, much as we approve of such undertakings as giving wings to the worker and the working-day. An exception should be made for the extraordinary "Victory Concert" of the Strawbridge and Clothier Chorus, directed by Dr. Herbert J. Tily, a real musicalian. A setting of "The Hallelujah," by H. Alexander Matthews, was sung. It rises to a convincing climax and reveals a sure knowledge in its architecture. Dr. Tily's own vigorous and plastic "Te Deum" was performed, and Victor Herbert led his own militant "Call to Freedom," in which the soprano voice of May Ebrey Hotz upsoared to exquisite advantage. Interspersed with the choruses there was an extraordinarily effective sequence of historical tableaux that presented epic scenes from the aboriginal day to the present hour in American history. Robert H. Durbin as reader offered a running commentary of original poetry.

The Mendelsohn Club, under N. Lindsay Norden closed its 44th season. Lambert Murphy, the Metropolitan Opera tenor, was soloist, and his work



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

TURKISH BAZAARS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

At four paces from an arched doorway of a Constantinople bazaar one can still believe that within those fortress walls there is nothing but silence and solitude. But once inside I stood bewildered. It is not an edifice, but a labyrinth of arched streets, a real city with fountains, crossways, and squares, dimly lighted, and thronged with people. Every street is a bazaar and each bazaar is always crowded with buyers and sellers, which makes it difficult sometimes to squeeze through its various passages. The merchants are interesting to look at, as each man wears the costume of his particular country.

The grave Turk, seated cross-legged upon his carpet at the entrance to his shop, invites only with his eyes. Here my companion and I loitered a few moments when we were greeted with a morning salutation, "Sabahler hir olsun" (Good morning to you), and then he proceeded to show some wonderful curios, embroideries, materials of Oriental manufacture, fezzes, sweetmeats, old armor, swords, rifles, slippers and boots, some yellow, others of red morocco, all sizes, the most attractive being the embroidered slippers for woman's use indoors. These are made of velvet, silk, or cloth covered with gold and silk embroidery, pearls, etc.

Armenians and Greeks.

Walking along a short distance we came to another stall where we found an Armenian merchant. Though rather humble in manner he politely said, "Inch goozek" (what would you like), and pushing aside his long robe with an air of great importance he tried to hold our attention by placing a lot of his wares before us. There we found beautiful oriental jewelry, silver filigree copper cup holders, antique rugs, dress goods, silver heads for narghiles, snuff boxes, cutlery. We often heard the expression, "Ice shad aeg dessage" (this is a fine specimen), and within the next few months, as many of the companies now operating are backed by ample means and are equipped for thorough exploration.

From the Armenian shop we strolled along to see what the Greek "Katasima" (store) contained. As we stood there we heard the cry of a muezzin from an outside minaret, calling the faithful Turk to prayer. "Come to prayer: come to the temple of salvation. Great is God! There is no God but God."

The Greek's morning salutation, "Kalmers pos esthe" (Good morning, how are you), was easily answered as we had familiarized ourselves with a few phrases in the three languages and were able to make a satisfactory purchase without an interpreter. The factory buildings will cover more than an acre and a quarter of land. The factory chimney will be built up to a height of 130 feet, with a base circumference of 60 feet, and a base diameter of 22 feet. The wall will there be 5½ feet thick. The plant will be equipped with eight huge boilers, and the capacity of the factory for turning out sugar will be 150 tons a day.

SUGAR FACTORY IN JAMAICA IS STARTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—The first large central sugar factory to be established here is being erected at Bernard Lodge, on the plain round Spanish Town. This plain is well irrigated, and is traversed by the railway line which delivers at the port of Kingston.

Engineers and tradesmen, as well as hundreds of laborers, are at work, and the plant is to be ready to start making sugar next year. The factory buildings will cover more than an acre and a quarter of land. The factory chimney will be built up to a height of 130 feet, with a base circumference of 60 feet, and a base diameter of 22 feet. The wall will there be 5½ feet thick. The plant will be equipped with eight huge boilers, and the capacity of the factory for turning out sugar will be 150 tons a day.

ROOSEVELT CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts, designed to advance liberal ideals in the Republican Party, adopted a constitution at a meeting held in this city on Friday. It is planned to establish branches of the club in the various cities of the State with officers representative particularly of the soldier vote. Col.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was elected honorary president, R. M. Washburn as first vice-president; Major George von L. Meyer as assistant secretary, and a number of directors were elected. At the next meeting it is intended to elect some soldier to the presidency. Plans were made for a June meeting for members, to be addressed by Colonel Roosevelt.

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Announce

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Announce

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"Americanization" is so frequently heard.

"What is really meant by this popular term is, perhaps, first and foremost, that the need is felt to bring foreign born Americans more closely together and, also, to induce native born Americans to study the characteristics of the foreign born. At this moment, when so many nations have been united by a common cause, when a number of new nations are emerging and coming into the realization of their national ideals, the task of Americanization should be an easier one, if only because of the keener interest which has lately been aroused.

The books which I have selected for discussion today are connected with peoples whose habits and environment are very different from those to be found about us here in the United States; for it has been my experience that, whereas grown people delight in reading literature and traveling in countries closely related to their own, children prefer to investigate conditions which differ widely from theirs. It acts as stimulant to their imaginations."

There followed an unusually helpful talk on what Miss Jordan considers appropriate books for boys and girls of high school age, these volumes being stories of the Balkan states, principally, ending with a few books of travel and exploration in Asia and Africa, as well as two stories of France, one before, one since, the great war.

PASSPORT RULE NOT TO BE RIGID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—There having been some misunderstanding regarding the conditions under which passports may be obtained, the State Department has announced that it has no intention of interfering with persons who have legitimate business in Europe, and that passports will be issued as required.

Attention is called, however, to the fact that the governments of Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy and Belgium have asked that traveling be restricted to what is absolutely necessary. These countries have called the attention of the department to their inability to receive, at this time, a great number of travelers, because the living conditions are abnormal, railroad facilities are taxed to the utmost, and other conditions exist that show the inadequacy of available provisions for taking care of any considerable influx of people.

In addition to these conditions, Americans going abroad who are to return before November will take up space urgently needed for returning soldiers and war workers.

PROFESSOR TAFT IS NOT CANDIDATE

Former President Says Immediate Prosperity of the Country Depends on Early Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Following his speeches in behalf of the Victory Loan, William H. Taft, former President of the United States, just before leaving Philadelphia, denied emphatically that he would be again a candidate for the presidency. A man on the outskirts of a crowd proclaimed him "the next President." For a moment Mr. Taft lost his characteristic smile, and he declared, "Nobody will have a chance to vote for me."

Speaking on general subjects informally, he said that an early peace on a satisfactory basis would help the Nation and the world more than anything else.

"On this," he continued, "depends the immediate prosperity of the country. People are cautious. They don't know what is going to happen, and they will be cautious until some definite action is taken to put the world on a peace basis. Prices are too high. There is a great demand for building and construction work in all sections of the country. To further this work we must have a satisfactory understanding."

The former President said he believed the suffrage amendment had a chance to pass in the coming session of Congress, and expressed the opinion that Congress would return the railroads to their owners. His faith in the American people's ability to curb radicalism is undiminished. "As long as ideals here remain the same," he continued, "there is no chance for the spread of bolshevism, so-called, throughout the United States. It may exist and probably does in the centers where the I. W. W. and other radicals are closely congregated, but unless all Europe is gripped by it, America is absolutely safe from it."

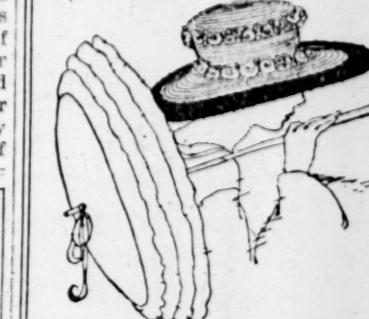
PEACE TO BE CELEBRATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The signing of the peace treaty will be celebrated in Atlanta by a great liberty bonfire, which will be touched off on the night of the day that peace is proclaimed to the world. The celebration will be conducted by the Boy Scout organization, and will be one of a series of similar liberty bonfires to be held in cities and towns in many nations, it is announced.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY CHARLES I. OHRENSTEIN, C. S. B.

Charles I. Ohrenstein, C. S. B., of Syracuse, New York, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Monday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

The ancient question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" is being answered. Terrific experiences in war, and scarcely less trying ones in the effort to bring about peace, are showing mankind that the interests of universal humanity are the interests of the individual. There are no detached or detachable blessings. Paul said: "There is one body, and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling;" a statement rich in the assurance of that mutual helpfulness which springs from the recognition of the unity of all true being, as brought to light in Christian Science. We hear of new principles of equity and government, but there is only one Principle, because Mrs. Eddy's revelation of Christian Science shows incontrovertibly that God is Principle. All government and law must rest upon this one Principle, a fact strictly in consonance with Paul's inspired statement.

The divine Principle of all things has always been available but only through Christian Science has its availability been recognized. The world turning to new and untried methods finds itself in fear and trembling. For this reason a lecture on Christian Science at this time in The Mother Church is particularly opportune. It tends to lift thought to the altitude of Truth. It brings to light the naturalness of the fact reiterated by religion through all the centuries, that God governs the universe. In spite of all evidence to the contrary, Christian Science enables us to maintain and prove that fact in serene confidence and joy, not only in our own lives, but in behalf of mankind. In this spirit of cooperation and reciprocity we have assembled here tonight. I feel sure that I speak for this audience when I say that we have come with open minds and contrite hearts, greatly desiring to hear this word of God, this explanation of the healing Christ. Mrs. Eddy says, on page 110 of *Science and Health*, "Jesus demonstrated the power of Christian Science to heal mortal minds and bodies."

I take great pleasure in introducing to you the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Charles I. Ohrenstein, C. S. B., of Syracuse, New York, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church.

The Lecture

Mr. Ohrenstein in his lecture said: In the practice of Christian Science one soon learns that a great majority of those who come to inquire about this Science, do so because they are confronted by urgent needs. The name of these needs is legion—a legion which cries out for relief from the perplexities, wants, woes, distresses, sins, and diseases that make up so much of human existence. It is not because they want Christian Science that most people turn to it, but because they want relief. Neither do they turn to it as a first resort, but as the very last. Practically all have been and are believers in other religious and therapeutic systems, and Christian Science is not sought by them because of its popularity, but because of the proof that it is giving of its helpfulness; neither is it sought lightly.

I am sure that just as this is the case with the individual, so is it the case with an audience that come to hear a Christian Science lecture. With few exceptions, those who come—and who are not Christian Scientists—do so because of some need that has not been, is not being met by other methods. They come because they are convinced that Christian Science has healed, reformed, otherwise helped, and made more useful and efficient thousands of people. How Christian Science has accomplished these beneficial results is not so well known, however, outside of its own following. It is, of course, known that Christian Scientists depend altogether upon God for help, of every kind, but to most people this does not mean anything very definite; for, to the many, the nature and operation of the Supreme Being are most vague, and not altogether devoid of mystery. Because of this, and because of mistaken notions about Christian Science, this Science is still considered by some people to be some kind of a get-well-quick, get-happy-quick method or belief. To the unthinking it is still a subject of indifference, and of ridicule; to the misinformed it is still a subject for attack; to the well informed along most lines, but not upon this one in particular, it is still a subject of disdain; to others, the too-busy-to-investigate class, it is still unpractical.

Christian Science Practical

Nothing could be farther from the truth than any suppositions such as these. Christian Science is nothing less, nothing more than its name denotes—what is Christian, and demonstrably knowable. It is therefore eminently practical. It is what Christianity was intended to be; that which the world all call Master came to teach mankind.

Christian Science does make men well, and more prosperous; it does bring more happiness into human lives, and gives greater freedom, satisfaction, peace; but Christian Science does not do these things through any mysterious, occult, or unknowable means. On the contrary, its methods are purely Christian, genuinely scientific, truly educational.

Probably no idea, advanced during recent years, took possession of the human thought, like that of the need of preparedness, safety, and efficiency, and certainly these factors are indis-

pensable to life, health, peace, and achievement or success of any kind. Every activity has been spurred by this idea; the home, the school, the playground, the factory, the office, the community, the state, the nation, the world, all have been afire with it. Preparedness, safety, efficiency, may be said to have been inscribed upon the mental banner leading all endeavor.

Now, let us look over history, and find its best prepared, safest, most efficient character. Instantly, what name comes to the thought of all? Just one; the name of him who was indeed "armed and well prepared," armed with the sword that was the destruction of every ill, every hardship, every wrong, the sword of Truth that meant life, freedom, peace, to every living thing, peace in all trials, all circumstances, a peace that still passes mere human understanding; the name of one who upon sea and land, in turmoil, storm, stress, in contact with depravity, contagion, sickness, calamity, death, demonstrated perfect safety and immunity; the name of one who assuaged all sorrows, healed all diseases, dispelled all sins, freed multitudes, stilled storms, raised the dying and the dead; the name of one whose one—to his enemies—seeming failure was but the forerunner of the crowning achievement of all efficiency—the achievement of the resurrection and ascension, the demonstration for all time of immortality. Would not all in sacred reverence breathe just this one name, the name Jesus of Nazareth, Jesus the Christ?

What gave Jesus the Christ this supreme preparedness, safety, efficiency? Was it mentality, spirituality? Or was it materiality, corporeality? Was it not his Christianity, and was not this Christianity his demonstrable knowledge or Science, that is Christian Science? Either it was such knowledge or Science or it was its opposite, ignorance, superstition, illusive belief. Let those who will take this view.

The preparedness, safety, efficiency of Jesus were the result of his demonstrable knowledge, the Science of being which constituted his Christianity. This Christianity was no mere ceremonialism or belief. It was the science of living and of living more abundantly; the science of health, of peace, of blessedness; the science that made Jesus the Saviour, deliverer, redeemer; the science which he came to teach mankind. In a word, it was the understanding of God, the supreme power that is all good and always with us.

God

Must not we then in order to be Christians, in order to benefit by this Christianity, gain this understanding of God? Must not we ask who or what is this God, whom Jesus had such intimate, exact knowledge or science?

Going to this master Jew, this master Christian, what do we learn God to be? Something different from what was in the beginning? Not at all.

It should be remembered that Jesus did not write; he spoke. He spoke to his own people, the common people who heard him gladly; and he spoke in their tongue. The only instance preserved to us of what he said in that tongue is in the words which preceded his giving up the "ghost," the mere semblance of life, which he taught them to do likewise. It was so answered when her students through the presentation of her teachings—given to them in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"—reformed, healed, made the abundance of good manifest for others, and in turn taught them to do likewise. It was so answered when this reformed, healed, regenerated, saved multitude established churches and societies of Christ, Scientist, in every part of the habitable globe until it is safe to say that there is no one here who does not know of some one whose life, health, mode of thought, increased usefulness, and freedom from want and woe do not bear witness to this. There is, therefore, abundant proof that this Christianity is Science, demonstrable and demonstrated knowledge. Neither do thinking people deny this overwhelming proof. But the question still remains, How is this accomplished?

Unaccustomed as most people are to any expectancy of direct help from God, it may be said that even after the nature of God and of the true man is indicated there is still skepticism as to whether the benefits experienced are due to God, due to the knowledge or science of Him. It is probably for this reason that, frequently, those cured by Christian Science are assured that they would have got well anyway, or that they had nothing the matter with them. Another favorite explanation given is that the drugs which had been taken perhaps for years and years, without doing any good, had just commenced to work, and so on. In other words, the vague religious beliefs that people have entertained, the vague notions they have had of God, and the wrong sense they have had of man, have made them discredit the idea that a genuine, applicable knowledge of God, or Science of being, exists or can exist. Yet Jesus said that "with God all things are possible."

Possible to Whom?

All will concede that all things would be possible to one having sufficient life, to one who could live long enough, and who possessed adequate intelligence, power, love, and opportunity for the accomplishment of them. All will concede that such an one would be thoroughly prepared, completely safe, and absolutely efficient. Adam, for example, if he had lived long enough, if he had known enough, and so on, could have accomplished any of the things that have been accomplished since. But he did not, and others have not. Experience consequently has convinced mankind that all are limited in every way—limited as to life, and so in vitality, energy, endurance; limited in mentality, which means lack of perception, initiative, will; limited in power, and so in capacity and ability; limited from early girlhood, contracted the disease. Her grief, together with the after effects of the disease, made her condition most precarious. My mental state, because of our loss and because of my wife's ill health, can be easily imagined. In addition to this I was suffering at the time and had been suffering for several years from a painful, trying, and serious disease. How well prepared was I for the day's obligations; what safety did I feel in their performance; what efficiency did I possess? We were dragging out a weary existence.

Coming home one day after about a week's absence, I found my wife looking quite cheerful. Some color had mounted to her cheek. She looked as she had not looked for years. What had caused the change? Upon inquiry I found that a new acquaintance had

other words. He created them just like Himself. Now, how do we know what man is? Do we not know it by what one manifests or expresses? Was it not the manifestation, the expression of the power, the Mind, the Spirit, the Life, the Truth, and the Love which are altogether good. God, that made Jesus the best prepared, the safest, the most efficient, the most able or powerful, the most godlike man that ever lived? Did it not make him so godlike that all Christendom has called him God, worshiped him as God? It has done this, too, notwithstanding the fact that Jesus rebuked the man for calling him, not God, but merely good, saying, "There is none good but one, that is, God." He did this because he recognized, as no one else ever has, that even all that he manifested of God did not begin to express, but only indicated the infinite good that is God. This is shown by the fact that he expected not only the emulation of his example by his followers, but more—"He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father"; because I illustrate the way, and show, as he again said, that "the Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do; for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

This Teaching Scientific

That this knowledge of God and of man, the knowledge that was taught, illustrated, and demonstrated by Jesus the Christ, is Christian, all will concede. But, it may be asked, is it scientific?

This question can be answered, must be answered in one way alone—that of demonstration or proof. It was so answered when Jesus did his marvelous works; it was so answered when his disciples or students repeated these works; it was so answered when for over two centuries after them their followers, the early Christians, did these works. It is in this way that for the past fifty years it has been answered and is now being answered. It was so answered when Mrs. Eddy, through the spiritual illumination to her of a Bible text—through the coming to her of the right idea, the true meaning of this text—was healed; it was so answered when she, through the true sense of the nature, the presence, and the power of God, healed others, and taught them to do likewise. It was so answered when her students through the presentation of her teachings—given to them in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"—reformed, healed, made the abundance of good manifest for others, and in turn taught them to do likewise. It is in this way that the past fifty years it has been answered and is now being answered.

The man whom Jesus presented is spiritual, and spiritually minded, the real man. The man that humanity insists upon as real, the kind that is really no man, is fleshly or carnally minded. Yet Christianity teaches that "to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." Because the carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be." To be the one kind of man, to be the other kind of man is to be like those of whom Jesus spoke when he said, "Ye are of your father the devil," and the devil he called "a murderer," that which is destructive, and "a liar," that in which there is no truth.

All Christians have certainly called Jesus their pattern and their guide; and he spoke of himself as "the way, the truth, and the life." All Christians are also instructed to "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." If this teaching be correct, should not every Christian claim for himself and for others the spiritual power, intelligence, Life, Truth, and Love which constitute the one true good of all, or the one true God, infinite, eternal, indestructible, incapable of impairment, loss, or lack? And should not every one claim a limited material power, mind, life, truth, love, subject to disease, decay, and death? Can one be a Christian without claiming the former and disclaiming the latter?

The Beginner

Now let us take one who is learning to know this Christ-way, and beginning to walk in it. What effect has all this upon him?

He has been believing, like every one else, that he is a material organism with his life, health, strength, intelligence, and love all inside of him; that all that he is and all that he has is limited by heredity and environment. He knows it because he has been experiencing it. Of course he is unprepared for any emergency, feels unsafe, is inefficient. It is not strange if he is discouraged, perhaps sick, dissipated. Now, the unheeded Christ, the spiritual idea of being, the Truth, comes to such a one in Christian Science. He hears, and hears for the first time with this new meaning, that God is the only and all power and that God is his God; that God is Life—his life; that God is Mind, Truth, Love, and that God who is all this, is all his God. If he admits this—and slow or fast, if he ponders it, he is bound to admit it—will not everything that is right become more and more possible to him, and will not everything that is wrong become less and less dominant over him, and finally impossible to him? Will he not at once be better prepared for every demand upon him, feel more safe, more efficient than before? If he is fallen, will this not uplift him; if he is sorrowful, will this not comfort him; if he is discouraged, will this not encourage him; if he is sick, dis-eased, will not this ease him until it heals him; if he has been a failure, cannot he with this Christian, this right idea of being, rise to success? Let me say that in thousands of instances this has been demonstrated, and examples are not far to seek. With your permission, may I not cite my own?

Demonstration

When Christian Science was first brought to my attention, we had just lost our only child with malignant diphtheria. In caring for the child my wife, who had been a semi-invalid from early girlhood, contracted the disease. Her grief, together with the after effects of the disease, made her condition most precarious. My mental state, because of our loss and because of my wife's ill health, can be easily imagined. In addition to this I was suffering at the time and had been suffering for several years from a painful, trying, and serious disease. How well prepared was I for the day's obligations; what safety did I feel in their performance; what efficiency did I possess? We were dragging out a weary existence.

Coming home one day after about a week's absence, I found my wife looking quite cheerful. Some color had mounted to her cheek. She looked as she had not looked for years. What had caused the change? Upon inquiry I found that a new acquaintance had

the primordial essence or substance of all, in whom "we live, and move, and have our being?"

Yet, every little while some one accomplishes something which experience has shown to be impossible. What happens in such a case? A human need cries and cries until some one is awakened to the recognition of the fact that there is power enough, intelligence enough, love enough, to meet it, and that the opportunity to do so is always at hand. It is not the believer but the disbeliever in present limitations that transcends them, breaks them. The transmission of the force of Niagara by means of a wire, the transmission of messages, even of the human voice, over continents and oceans without wire, the utilization for flight of heavier-than-air machines, are sufficiently illustrative of this. Is not this all answer to prayer? Is it not all the result of appeal? Appeal to what? Appeal to the one only and last resort; appeal to the only power there is, intelligence, Mind.

Man and Mankind

We have seen what was the power, the Life, the Mind, the whole reality or Truth, the Love that animated, enlightened, impelled, capacitated, and enabled the man Jesus. We have seen that it was omnipotence, omniscience, God, and that this made him the godlike and true man that he was.

We have also seen the kind of power, life, mind, spirit, truth, and love that are expressed or manifested by mankind or a kind of men. We have seen that this power, life, mind, spirit, truth and love are all believed to inhere in the flesh, matter. Is not this true?

The man whom Jesus presented is spiritual, and spiritually minded, the real man. The man that humanity insists upon as real, the kind that is really no man, is fleshly or carnally minded. Yet Christianity teaches that "to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." Because the carnal mind is enmity against God; for it is not subject to the law of God, neither indeed can be."

But our case is not exceptional; it is typical. I am sure that there are many here who can relate similar experiences; that the neighbors, friends, relatives, of many of you here can tell you their experiences and that you will find them corroborative of this. Neither should these experiences seem so strange after it has been indicated as it has, what God is, and what man's relationship to God is. And I am sure that it does not seem so strange as it did that God should comfort the sorrowing, make the weak strong, heal the sick—yes, raise the dying and the dead. But perhaps it can be made still plainer.

Honesty the Chief Requisite

You have all been taught to be truthful and honest, I am sure. If the temptation came to any of you to tell an untruth, or to take something that does not belong to you, this education, not something inherent in your brain or anywhere in your body, would remind you that you must not do so. I remember that as a very little boy, whenever I touched anything, not mine at table, my mother very quietly said, "Heis," meaning that taking things not mine would burn me. Throughout all the years that have gone by, whenever about to touch things not mine without permission, I have heard that word. Is it in my brain? No; it is in my education. We are the children of our education; much of it, the most important part of it, not obtained in the schools, and it is our education that we constantly express, live out.

Now suppose that we not only learn the letter, but become imbued with the spirit of what has been said, and so learn the truth that the kind of God that has been indicated here, is the only God there is; that only he is man, who is like this God, the reflection or image and likeness of God; suppose, when we have learned this even in the smallest degree, we always ask of this very primary education, What belongs to us, any one of us, as the image and likeness of God? Could we not thus get correct answers? What, for instance, belongs to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, incapacity? What belongs to the reflection of Mind? Do lack of purpose, lack of will, and ignorance of what we need to know? What belongs to the reflection of divine Spirit, Truth, Love, Life? Do immorality, untruthfulness, fear, distrust, aversion, hate, sickness, death? Would not the truth about what man is and what man can be just the opposite of all such claims, and did not Jesus say, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free"?

Suppose that the likeness, in looking glass, of any of us here was claimed to be unlike us, to lack something we possess, or to possess something foreign to us, would we admit the claim? If we did, would we be truthful or honest? Would we not be claiming for it something that it did not possess, claiming a distortion rather than a reflection, a fraud, and an imposition as our likeness? Can your image and likeness in the glass have something or take something that you do not have or take? Can man, then, the image and likeness of God, be different from God? Can he be unprepared for anything, unsafe, inefficient, helpless; can he become infected in any way, take a cold, sickness of any kind, and die? Not unless God is and does these things. How truthful, how honest is one, then, who claims to be man, meaning man or woman, the image and likeness of God, and also claims to be, to do, and to have everything contrary to God? Is he then declaring the truth which alone makes free; is he obeying the commands "Thou shalt not bear false witness" and "Judge not righteous judgment"?

We all need assurance. All will agree that, if God is true and God is infinite, all claims contrary to Him must be untrue. Yet these claims, the education of generations upon generations, crowd upon us, clamor for admission at every turn, upon every hand. They assure us at every impact, every contact, that there is

danger; danger that we cannot, that nothing can ward off; that cold, heat, dry, wet, everything we breathe, drink, eat, touch, smell, feel, everything we undertake to do, is fraught with danger, danger that we have not sufficient intelligence or power to cope with; that all these things have power over us, not we the power over them which God gave us and constantly gives us. We all have plenty of assurance, our whole education is the assurance of struggle and of strife, of ultimate defeat, disaster, death.

How like "the gentle rain from heaven" dropping upon the dry earth beneath, comes the opposite assurance of Christian Science that "now are we the sons of God," even though this "doth not yet appear"; that as such we are the reflectors of God; that because of this we now have just what God has, all that is good and nothing else; that now is all this available to us through bearing false witness, not claiming and not taking what does not belong to us as the sons and daughters of God; by not entertaining, not appropriating in thought, not expressing in word or deed aught contrary to this new, this higher education.

Thought Processes

God is the all-enabling power, and God is Mind, the operation of this power must be by way of ideas, thoughts. Who can straighten out his finger or bend it without thought dictating the action? Who can bend it when thought dictates to hold it straight? Try it. Will the hand not do kind things under the impulse of loving thoughts; will it not do cruel things under the impulse of contrary beliefs? Will it not do brave, powerful, steady, skillful, efficient things under the direction of confident, intelligent guidance, and trembling, weak, inefficient things under the impulse of fear? All have experienced this. Is it not a common saying that one is paralyzed with fear? Do not people die of fear? Does any part of the body not reach by thought do anything or feel any way? If it does, how do you know it without thought?

The schools are beginning to recognize and in some degree to acknowledge, that in Christian Science a light has come into the world, but they are not able to see that it is all light, and that in it is no darkness at all. Theology is beginning to teach an incorporeal God, but

SIR WILLIAM MEYER ON REFORMS IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Sir William Stevenson Meyer, retiring Minister of Finance of the Central Indian Government at Madras, who has lived in the great dependency for 36 years, has just passed through Montreal en route for London. In an interview, Sir William pointed out the ironical circumstance that the enlightened measures which Great Britain applied to India have been the means of producing an "intelligencia" class which wants to get rid of the power under whose benevolent rule that class was made possible. "Had we been only anxious for the exploitation of the natives," said Sir William, "we should not have set up our educational standards, but rather cultivated native ignorance; but as you know, the policy of Britain wherever she has had to govern native races, is to set them on their feet, to encourage wholesome manhood, and to introduce such measures of self-government as would be compatible with native genius."

For the present unrest, said Sir William, there were many causes. There was the general hysteria universally expressed as one of the results of the war; the restiveness of the Muhammadan population, numbering some 80,000,000, in respect to the possible drastic treatment, by the Allies, of the Turks; the scarcity not of food, but of money to buy it; and the new law—the Rowlett law—which enabled the authorities to hold court "in camera" and examine cases of sedition without being compelled to abide by the silence or the testimony of hostile witnesses, who have the habit of telling the story of crime to the officials at the first blush, and then denying in court that they know anything about it. The great majority of the people took no interest in public matters and were easily persuaded by the educated classes, some groups of which were bitten by the cult of "self-determination." The great bulk of the people were loyal. The princes behaved nobly in the war, and India gave for war purposes £100,000,000 and 500,000 soldiers, whom she fed and maintained.

Sir William said that he was in sympathy with the measures which have been taken to enlarge native control. "The genius of British rule, everywhere is to proceed, step by step," said Sir William. "Native cooperation is to be greatly enlarged and yet self-government will not go beyond the fitness of the people."

"What would happen if Britain evacuated India?" was asked. "The various races would fight one another, and interdisintegration would ensue," Sir William replied.

GROWTH OF CANADA'S PAPER INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The statistics of the pulp and paper industry for the Dominion of Canada, for the year 1917 show a very considerable growth as compared with the statistics of 1915. In 1915 the number of active mills was 80, and the value of production \$40,349,001. In 1917 there were 82 mills in operation, with a production of \$96,349,327, an increase in the latter year of nearly 140 per cent.

Another important measure of growth is found in the consumption of pulp wood, which in 1915 was 1,465,836 cords, according to the returns of the Forestry Department, and in 1917 was 2,104,334 cords, or an increase of nearly 50 per cent during the same period. The total cut of pulp wood was 2,355,550 cords in 1915 and 3,122,188 cords in 1917, exports of pulp wood having risen from 949,714 cords in 1915 to 1,017,854 cords in 1917.

The production of wood-pulp in 1917 in all classes of mills amounted to 1,464,308 tons, compared with 1,296,04 tons in 1915 and 1,074,805 tons in 1915. Of the 1917 product, 804,472 tons were used by the producing mills in the manufacture of paper, while 659,836 tons were made for sale. The amount received for pulp sold was \$32,824,626, or an average price per ton for all classes of pulp of \$49.75. The average value of the different kinds of pulp made for sale was \$28.06 for ground wood, \$72.31 for sulphite fibre and \$68.26 for sulphite fibre. The export price of mechanical or ground wood-pulp in 1917 was \$28.32 and of chemical pulp \$73.01. The value of the entire output of wood-pulp, if calculated at the average price per ton realized for that portion which sold, would be \$72,549,323.

The order of importance of the five provinces remained the same as in 1916, Quebec leading with 1,109,869 cords, or over half the total. The total capital invested is given as \$186,787,405, of which \$84,609,584 was in Quebec, \$72,006,972 in Ontario and \$22,554,652 in British Columbia. Land and buildings represent an investment of \$84,461,837, machinery of \$59,266,596, while working capital was \$15,156,506.

CANADIAN CLAIMS AGAINST GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A memorandum has been prepared for the Canadian Government dealing with the claims for compensation by Canadians for losses during the war caused by the illegal methods of warfare adopted by the Germans and their allies. Claims up to the present moment have been received for some \$34,000,000, while others are still being received. The greater part of the Canadian claims are made up of shipping losses, there being 30 ships of which Canadians were either owners or part owners which were illegally destroyed by the Germans.

This memorandum makes public for the first time the close proximity to the Canadian shores of the enemy

submarines during 1918. The schooner Dornfontein was attacked off Gannet Rock, the Bay of Fundy, in August, 1918; the steamer Erik, 70 miles from Gallantry Head, on a voyage from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Sydney, Cape Breton, on Aug. 25; the oil tanker Luz Blanca, outward bound from Halifax, was attacked off Chebucto Head in the same month; the trawler Triumph was captured by a German submarine on the Middle Ground on Aug. 22, was converted into a raider and in turn sank the Sylvia, 90 miles from Canso, Nova Scotia. Eleven Canadian fishing vessels were sunk by enemy submarines and the Triumph in July and August, 1918.

In regard to the validity of the claims, the memorandum reads as follows: "It appears that as international law on the subject now stands, the validity of all these claims will turn on the particular facts of each case as, for example, in the case of a non-neutral vessel, whether her destruction was without warning or was effected after capture in due form and removal of her crew and papers, and under circumstances justifying her destruction. The authorities do not agree as to precisely what these circumstances are, but it seems to be pretty generally recognized that there are conditions which will justify destruction before adjudication by a prize court. It seems difficult to contend that the use of the submarine against maritime commerce of the enemy is in itself illegal if the submarine can, and in any given case does conform to the rules of international law."

RETURNED SOLDIER PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—That the problem of the returned soldier was not nearly so difficult nor complicated as many people imagined was the opinion expressed by the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, in opening the fine new home of the Khaki Club of Montreal. "The returned soldier is a man and wants to be treated as such," said the Duke. "He does not want to be petted, patronized, or ordered; he wants to settle down once more as a citizen, doing his duty in that capacity as he did when a soldier. In this we must assist him, not necessarily by leading him by the hand, but by giving him ordinary opportunities and facilities so that he may look around for himself, see what he wants, and set about doing it. I am convinced, therefore, that with the facilities afforded by a large building like this, such a spirit can be further encouraged, fostered, and developed by men as a product of lead, copper and zinc mines. The mines of Ontario are among the few that yield silver as the primary product.

The production of wood-pulp in 1917 in all classes of mills amounted to 1,464,308 tons, compared with 1,296,04 tons in 1915 and 1,074,805 tons in 1915. Of the 1917 product, 804,472 tons were used by the producing mills in the manufacture of paper, while 659,836 tons were made for sale. The amount received for pulp sold was \$32,824,626, or an average price per ton for all classes of pulp of \$49.75. The average value of the different kinds of pulp made for sale was \$28.06 for ground wood, \$72.31 for sulphite fibre and \$68.26 for sulphite fibre. The export price of mechanical or ground wood-pulp in 1917 was \$28.32 and of chemical pulp \$73.01. The value of the entire output of wood-pulp, if calculated at the average price per ton realized for that portion which sold, would be \$72,549,323.

The order of importance of the five provinces remained the same as in 1916, Quebec leading with 1,109,869 cords, or over half the total. The total capital invested is given as \$186,787,405, of which \$84,609,584 was in Quebec, \$72,006,972 in Ontario and \$22,554,652 in British Columbia. Land and buildings represent an investment of \$84,461,837, machinery of \$59,266,596, while working capital was \$15,156,506.

WORLD'S OUTPUT OF SILVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to a report from the Ottawa Bureau of Mines the world's output of silver during 1917 is estimated at about 167,000,000 fine ounces. Of this Canada produced 22,221,274 ounces. The United States contributed 74,224,509 ounces. Mexico, a few years ago the leading silver-producing country with an annual output of over 70,000,000 ounces, now yields about half that quantity. The American continent produces over 80 per cent of the annual silver production of the world. About two-thirds of the world's output is obtained as a by-product of lead, copper and zinc mines. The mines of Ontario are among the few that yield silver as the primary product.

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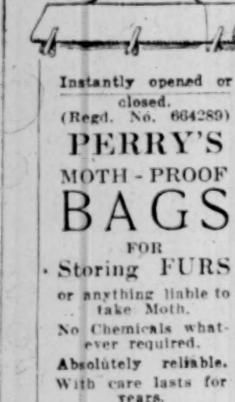
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"TIME TO WAKE UP,"
AT THE NEW, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Time to Wake Up," comedy by Evelyn Glover, produced at the New Theater, London, by Leon M. Lion. The cast:

Mary Scattergood Miss Clare Greet
 Albert Scattergood Reginald Bach
 Martha Tidy Miss Nellie Hodson
 The Hon. and Rev. Talbot Bruce Douglas Vigors
 Violet Miss Dorothy Lane
 Jackson Arthur Cleave
 Henderson Alec Thompson
 Dodd Reginald Malcolm
 Emmett Miss Kathleen Grace
 Sister Bennett Miss Angela Lewis
 Captain Blenkinsopp Ambrose Flower
 Lieutenant Carey Jack Hobbs
 Captain Russell Basil Ryder
 Colonel Soames Fisher White
 Sergeant-Major G. Day
 A prisoner Guy Fletcher
 Sergeant Francis Gilbert
 Orderly Frank Manner

LONDON. England—While the present abnormal demand for theaters lasts, the idea of using the vacant afternoons in the week for another play is a good one. So far the experiment has not been very successful. But managers must have patience. The idea is novel, and there is no public more conservative in its play-going habits than that of London. It will, perhaps, take some time before theatergoers can see on the bills two plays at the same theater and realize that both are permanent. But whereas one play can be seen every evening and at the usual matinées, the other can only be seen at the unusual matinées.

What is wanted, of course, to bring the matter into proper notice is to produce a great work at one of these odd matinées. But the difficulty would be, no doubt, to get a reputed dramatist to consent to have his play performed only three times a week. And another point is that if a play was hailed as masterpiece at these afternoon performances, it would soon push its partner out of the evening bill, thereby losing the very part it had been called on to play. There seems nothing for it, therefore, but to have two good plays running at the same house, so that in the eyes of the public the "off" matinées may become as important as the regular matinée and evening performances.

Play About the War

Now, these remarks have been prompted by the production at the New Theater (for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons) by Mr. Leon M. Lion, of a comedy by Evelyn Glover, entitled "Time to Wake Up." It is the first full-sized play by this author, and if the enthusiastic applause which greeted each fall of the curtain was an index to its merits, the play might be considered the masterpiece which, as implied above, was essential to the dual-playbill scheme. But much as one welcomes any new serious dramatist in these commercial days, the piece in question cannot be said to have played the part hoped for, either in reference to the drama in general or the scheme in particular.

In the first place it was a war-play, and the audience that can appreciate war talk and incidents grow steadily less. In some respects, therefore, one feels that the unreality of the piece was due not so much to the author as to the armistice. But there is one rôle in the play which showed the author to possess already a highly developed sense of genre art, namely the part of Mrs. Scattergood. It was only when this motherly soul wandered beyond the confines of her Fulham tenement that she got out of her depths, and the piece and the author with her. The stage could do with many "bits of life" like that first act. Quite a simple affair. Mother and son talking things over; he, tucking into his last meal this leave—such a meal as only loving hands could prepare—she, eating little, but asking much, advising, warning, and saying those things which keep a boy straight in the twists and turns of a soldier's life.

Miss Greet's Good Work

Miss Glover is not afraid of being sentimental, and in the first act exhibits it with discretion and often with poignant effect. But so much of the success in scoring the points was due to Miss Clare Greet, that one can not think of the two apart. Her Mrs. Scattergood was a thing of rare intelligence and true motherliness. However, even Miss Greet could not carry conviction in the last act, where at G. H. Q. in France, the defiant mother in a long harangue, tries to justify her unlawful means of getting across, this burlesque ending by the woman receiving a salute from the officers present, and the son a recommendation for the D. C. M.

The fact is that Mrs. Scattergood had refused to believe the news from the War Office and her vicar that her son had fallen at the front. It was just a firm conviction. So when her querulous neighbor, Mrs. Tidy, has an official wire asking her to go and see her son in a hospital at Boulogne, and she refuses to go, having no maternal sentiment. Mrs. Scattergood takes the telegram and goes instead. Of course she finds her son, and her familiar cry, "Time to wake up!" (title) restores his memory and along with it a complete mental plant of some important German defenses, which his mother conveys to headquarters, with results already stated. Indeed, had the framework not grown too expansive, the new play might have scored in its dialogue alone, which shows insight and humor, some of the best being between the Tommies in the base hospital ward.

Mr. Reginald Bach as Alfred played up to Miss Clare Greet with complete dramatic sympathy and with a touch of tenderness in his spontaneous, vigorous manner that went well with the picture. Miss Nellie Hodson as Mrs. Tidy gave a clever sketch of a choleric

cockney, and Miss Dorothy Lane made a lively W. A. C. while the small part of an impossible colonel was almost made possible by Mr. Fisher White.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"Toot Sweet," a revue prepared by Raymond B. Egan and Richard A. Whiting, and put on the stage of the Princess Theater by Will Morrissey, can claim the attention of the public at least two grounds. In the first place, it commands interest as a war document, since it contains material, or is said to, which was used by professional entertainers in France, to keep the hearts of the American soldiers high when they were fighting against the defenses of von Hindenburg. In the second place, it commands interest as an argument for the retention of the drinking saloon as a social institution in the United States, inasmuch as it is streaked with contemptuous references to the dry régime which is presently to become legal in the land. The book of the piece, that is to say, comprises chapters of camp jokes, extended here and there with pages of prohibition jokes. As for the camp jokes, some of them are concealed in a tone of genuine American good humor and convey an idea of how the boys looked out upon the world in the days of the great contest; while others are concealed in a tone of nostalgia as old as the Siege of Illium, and merely tell us that a muddy road is very bad for the shoes, or that an extortionate cab-driver is no pleasanter in Paris than he is in New York. As for the prohibition jokes, they are of the same desperate, hang-fire quality when Mr. Morrissey, head of the Princess show, delivers them, as they are when any other funny fellow in vaudeville in these times turns them out. But whatever may be said for or against the revu and the actors in it generally, the work of the leading artist on the feminine side of the bill, Elizabeth Brice, is of a high order; and in the first act, at least, it is generally in good taste, as to both song and action.

"John Ferguson," an Irish drama by John Ervine, is the new offering of the Theater Guild at the Garrick Theater.

"THROUGH THE AGES"
ACTED IN BUFFALO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Through the Ages," drama in three acts by Pierre Fauchon, adapted from the French by Guy Bolton and George M. Cohan, presented for the first time in America at the Teek Theater, Buffalo, New York, evening of May 5, 1919, by F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest. Principal cast:

Mary Rendel Percy Haswell
 Nathan Henry Stimpson
 La Loue Jane Cooper
 Adams, an American newspaper man Rollo Lloyd
 Victor La Loue, a savant Jules Espany
 Brooke, a poet Leslie Palmer
 Anton Rendel Pedro de Cordoba
 Simon Rock Ralph Carl Anthony
 Simon Jurg Carl Anthony
 Children: Agnes Helen Chandler
 Timothy Charles Crumpton
 Pastor Saunders Hubert Drury
 Mardi Gast Ernest Elton
 Simon Mayre Wallis Clark
 Padre Baker Moore
 Margaret Haser Claire Eames
 Marmal Lynd Clara Joel

BUFFALO, New York—A new and appropriate "background" has been found by the author of "Through the Ages," for retelling a story that has long been popular in books and the theater—that of a good man giving refuge to an unfortunate girl and thus braving the wrath of outraged neighbors, who observe the letter of religion but not its spirit. Presumably "Through the Ages" was written some time before the summer of 1914, as the background of the action and the characterization is obviously founded upon the Oberammergau Passion Play. A Frenchman in the last few years would have been likely to allow his thought to dwell upon religious devotion and self-sacrifice in connection with some other people than the Germans.

The adapters and producers have sought to remove something of the prejudice that would inevitably attach to a piece with a German setting, so the scene is now given as a village in Switzerland. "What's in a name?" quoth Juliet. Were the piece a glorification of German perverted ideals the alteration of scene might naturally be viewed with suspicion; but the theme, as has been indicated, is one of those fables that have been popular in all countries for centuries. Thus the significance of the title of this drama. The real novelty of the play lies in the intense appropriateness of the characterization and background as illustration of the theme.

The French dramatist has taken as the leading character Anton Rendel, a simple wood-carver in a Swiss village, where every 19 years the passion play is reverently presented, bringing to the little town tourists from far and near. Told that he has been chosen by the elders for the rôle of Christus, Anton lives as he thinks the Nazarene would have lived. When a magdalene comes sobbing to his door, he takes her in and cares for her and her child. The villagers, hearing of the strange woman, question and are denied. At last they learn who she is and their suspicions are directed against Anton, who knows the truth—yet keeps silent, rather than bring sorrow to the innocent. The dénouement is strong and satisfying. The picture of the wood-carver, going forth in his white robes to play his part, is one not to be forgotten. He has triumphed by compassion, patience, and silence, just as he believes the Nazarene would have triumphed in similar circumstances.

"Through the Ages" has many moments of intense drama, interspersed with sweetness, charm, comedy, and pathos. But one forgets all else in the memory of the stalwart, patient, suffering gentle Anton, who, deserted by his friends, condemned by all except the weeping outcast, utters the familiar words: "Forgive them, for they know not what they do. Played with less sincerity and less skill, many scenes that were impressive would have lost their depth and reality, but the managers have been fortunate in their choice of players.

Simple, artistic, convincing, was the Anton of Pedro de Cordoba. Seemingly aloof from the theater, he appeared the embodiment of a spirit that is drama; acting is revelation of character. About these two propositions, which are really one, Miss Laurette Taylor's talk played one evening recently after her performance of her husband's comedy, "Happiness," at the Hollis Street Theater. She gave坦白的 illusion that Jenny is living before the audience—suppose I should manipulate my eyes." The actress illustrated how deliberate eye-rolling cheapen a player's emotional effects to the point where they become practically travesties on the ideas the player desires to convey.

To Miss Taylor the spiritual values of a characterization are highest in interest. "Success in suggesting these spiritual values means that a seemingly naive play will sometimes surpass in interest for audiences an entertainment contrived out of the most cleverly manipulated mechanics," she explained. "A machine-made entertainment—which requires of the audience only that it look and listen—does not draw people back for a second and third and even a tenth time as surely as does a play that induces its audiences to take not themselves but their work seriously. Steadily her caller

AS LAURETTE TAYLOR
LOOKS UPON ACTING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Character is drama; acting is revelation of character. About these two propositions, which are really one, Miss Laurette Taylor's talk played one evening recently after her performance of her husband's comedy, "Happiness," at the Hollis Street Theater. She gave坦白的 illusion that Jenny is living before the audience—suppose I should manipulate my eyes." The actress illustrated how deliberate eye-rolling cheapen a player's emotional effects to the point where they become practically travesties on the ideas the player desires to convey.

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Many of the best "sociétaires" of the House of Molière were in the company, which received an enthusiastic welcome. General Gouraud and his staff and all the notabilities of the town attended the performances. Before their departure the artists were entertained by Mr. Pfersdorff, the president of the Municipal Commission, who expressed the hope that representations of the classical masterpieces of the mother country might be given regularly in Strasbourg.

"SHE'S A GOOD FELLOW"
IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"She's a Good Fellow" musical comedy, libretto and lyrics by Jerome Kern; presented by Charles B. Dillingham, evening of May 5, 1919, at the Globe Theater, New York. The cast:

JOHN E. KELLERD AS
HAMLET IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

"Hamlet," tragedy by Shakespeare, as acted at the Auditorium Theater, Chicago, by John E. Kellerd's company, May 9, 1919. The cast:

Claudius	A. C. Henderson
Hamlet	John E. Kellerd
Ghost	Walter Hubbell
Polonius	Elwyn Eaton
Laertes	William Wilson
Horatio	Charles Norman Webb
Rosenkrantz	Leland Stanford
Ophelia	Paul Terhune
Guildenstern	James Neil
Osric	Raymond Welch
Marcellus	George Divine
Bernardo	Charles Peters
Francisco	Owen Williams
First player	John E. Kellerd
Second player	Gertrude Wagner
Third player	Frank Powell
First grave digger	Rex K. Benway
Second grave digger	Oscar Beach
A priest	Frederick Brindley
Gertrude	Eleanor Hutchison
Ophelia	Freddie Brindley

CHICAGO, Illinois—Shakespeare is

not yet a losing venture to the manager whose notions of a successful drama are in direct ratio to the amount of patronage which it draws from the public. John E. Kellerd, who is offering Shakespearean representations at the Auditorium, does not face empty benches. His audiences do not to be sure, fill the vast spaces of the theater, but they are extensive for all that, and apparently they take their classics with serious enthusiasm.

Mr. Kellerd presented "Hamlet" on Friday, May 9. A tragedy that has made a few reputations and that has been the undoing of a much larger number did not put insuperable obstacles in the path of its protagonist on this occasion. According to his manager, Mr. Kellerd impersonated Hamlet in London at the preocious age of 10. He was still industrious in the part in New York in 1912. A player with so much experience clearly would not be embarrassed by any uncertainty of idea as to what he ought not to do in his part.

Mr. Kellerd was not at all embarrassed. He was an authoritative Hamlet, one who had made a careful study of his rôle and who, having come to definite conclusions concerning its interpretation, carried them into effect with skill and understanding. The most notable feature of the actor's reading was, perhaps, the clarity and beauty of his diction. There have been Hamlets more subtle, more impressive, more gripping, but surely few of them made of their text as fine a matter of elocution as did Mr. Kellerd.

The defect of most Shakespearean representations generally is the company which surrounds the "star." Mr. Kellerd's company did not rise above the general mediocrity of its fellows. There were characters which, like the ghost, were mildly amusing. Others there were which were merely sad. Miss Freddie Brindley's Ophelia was not without moments of charm. At least the scenery was more attractive than that of most organizations which carry Shakespeare's dramas into the far corners of the land.

In addition to "Hamlet," Mr. Kellerd is offering at the Auditorium "Othello," "Julius Caesar," "The Merchant of Venice," and "Macbeth."

A summer stock company season is to open next Monday in Montreal, Canada, at the Orpheum with "The Brat" as the first play. The company is to include David Herbin, Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Dorothy McCord, Maurice Franklin, Caryl Gillin, and Percy Meldorn. Harold Hevia is manager and Walter Clarke Bellows is stage director.

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MRS. FISKE

"MIS' NELLY OF N' ORLEANS"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Maurice Goldberg.

Miss Laurette Taylor

acterized by fine appreciation of stage values, not marred by too much emotionalism, not made unsympathetic by too little. She gave the impression of pent-up grief that would not, could not, become articulate. The entire cast is adequate, and the singing of the Russian Cathederal Quartet adds much to the beauty of the whole.

MME. BLANCHE PIERSON
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Mme. Blanche Adeline Pierson was one of the oldest and most excellent sociétaires of the Théâtre Français, and rendered great service to dramatic art and to the Comédie Française in particular. Her career was a very brilliant one. She began to play when only a tiny child of

THE HOME FORUM

The Sunbows

Dawn is wild upon the waters where we drink of dawn today: Wide, from wave to wave rekindling in rebound through radiant air, Flash the fires unwoven and woven again of wind that works in play. Working wonders more than heart may note or sight may well-nigh dare. Welts of farer light than colors rain from heaven, though this be rare. Arch on arch unbuilt in building, reared and ruined ray by ray, Breaks and brightens, laughs and lessens, even till eyes may hardly bear. Light that leaps and runs and revels through the springing flames of spray. —Swinburne.

Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER exposing the merciless nature of those devastating forces seen operating in the material realm, forces erroneously termed laws, Mrs. Eddy, in an article called "Spirits and Law," in her "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 256-257), says, "Wherever law is, Mind is; and the notion that Mind can be in matter is rank infidelity, which either excludes God from the universe, or includes Him in every mode and form of evil." This illuminating declaration takes the subject of law entirely away from matter and places it where it rightfully belongs, in Mind or Spirit. That all real law is spiritual has been abundantly demonstrated by prophets and seers in all ages and especially by that great Teacher and demonstrator of spiritual law, Jesus of Nazareth.

It is recorded in the Gospels that at one time Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever, and that Jesus rebuked the fever (rebuked the fear) and she was healed. In so doing Jesus not only destroyed the woman's fear and the consequent fever, but he discredited the medical theory which says that a fever must continue for a certain length of time.

Again, it is recorded that a man who was leprosy approached the Master saying, "If thou wilt, thou canst make me clean," and that Jesus stretched forth his hand and touched him, saying, "I will; be thou clean." The man was immediately cleansed, and in thus healing him Jesus not only demonstrated his utter fearlessness of the dread disease called leprosy, but he also proved that the so-called law of contagion is not in fact a law.

When Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead he overcame for him the asserted laws of mortality, decay and dissolution. When he walked on the water he proved the theory of specific gravity not to be a law.

At another time, when Jesus fed the multitude with the five loaves and the two fishes, he set aside the operation of the material laws of production and of supply and demand, revealing at once two facts, (1) that supply is mental or spiritual; (2) that it is, therefore, everpresent and always available. To him the process of multiplying the loaves and fishes was as essentially a mental process as would be the process of multiplying figures to the ordinary individual. The multiplication of figures does not change the underlying facts, or ideas which they represent. The process of multiplying figure 2 does not increase nor diminish the number 2. You may have a million figures to express the number 5, but they merely represent the one number which exists always as thought, or idea. What is true of two and fives is equally true of loaves and fishes. They merely express in terms which human sense can grasp some underlying facts which exist only as thought. Jesus knew this so well that it was as easy for him to supply the multitude with that which it seemed to need in the way of material food as it would have been to have supplied each one of the vast throng with a figure 2 or a figure 5.

Thus the spiritual fact of supply, understood and demonstrated by the Master, operated as law to meet the immediate need of those who, it was said by the disciples, must remain hungry. "Divine Love," Mrs. Eddy says, on page 494 of *Science and Health*, "always has met and always will meet every human need."

These works of Jesus, which seem to human sense, miraculous, were, in fact divinely natural manifestations of spiritual law in human experience. Spiritual law, being the law of divine Principle, never varies. Like Principle, it is the same "yesterday, and today, and forever." It is therefore obvious that the same law which was available to Jesus nineteen centuries ago is available to those today who understand it. In other words, what Jesus did we can do when we know what he knew, for Jesus said, "He that believeth on me, [he who understands Christ] the works that I do shall he do." A miracle fulfills God's law," writes Mrs. Eddy in a paragraph beginning at the bottom of page 134 of *Science and Health*, "but does not violate that law. This fact at present seems more mysterious than the miracle itself. The Psalmist sang: 'What ailed thee, O thou sea, that thou fleddest? Thou Jordan, that thou wast driven back? Ye mountains, that ye skipped like rams, and ye little hills, like lambs? Tremble, thou earth, at the presence of the Lord, at the presence of the God of Jacob.' The miracle introduces no disorder, but unfolds the primal order, establishing the Science of God's unchangeable law."

In the proportion that spiritual law is understood and demonstrated, present human needs are supplied; sin and sickness are overcome in the Christ way, and all human relationships are established on a right basis. Any organization or institution manifests unity and usefulness just to the extent that those responsible for its conduct allow themselves to be governed by Principle, through spiritual law. Unselfish cooperation and real efficiency are expressed in human activities just to the extent that human codes are being superseded by divine law. Harmony can only be fully established when Principle is acknowledged to be supreme. In the kingdom of heaven, harmony, there is no divided authority, for, as Isaiah has said, "The Lord is our judge, the Lord is our lawgiver, the Lord is our king." His law (the law of Principle) is inviolable and irresistible.

Restraining and penalizing codes are

needed only because mankind remain ignorant of and therefore disobedient to divine law. Recognition of the fact that there is but one real governing power frees from need of restraint and from fear of penalty. Human organizations, being composed of partially regenerated mortals, manifest to a certain extent, the traits of injustice, tyranny, dishonesty and lawlessness. For this reason, it is plain that harmonious relations will be established among men only when, through the operation of divine law, every form of wrong thinking is demonstrated to be without attractiveness, without reality, and without power.

A Hymn of Orchards

Green on the uplands the wheatfields are springing. Cowslips are shining, and daisies are white; Through the broad meadows the waters are singing Brimming with melody, flashing with light. Ruddy with clover the orchards are growing, Flecked by the shadows that tremble and glide; Round their gray trunks, when the west wind is blowing, Sways the young grass in a billowy tide.

Strong as the arms of a giant, yet tender.

See what a treasure they lift to the sky!

Take your red roses, afame with their splendor,

We love the apple-trees, robin and I...

In the bright days of the mellow September,

How we shall shout as we gather them in,

Hoarding their wealth for the dreary December,

Heaping them high in the cellar and bin.

—Emily Huntington Miller.

Greater the Merit the Less the Pretension

London, August 14th, 1820.

My dear Brevoort:

... Since I have published with Murray, I have had continual opportunities of seeing the literary world here, and have formed some very agreeable acquaintances. You know Murray's drawing room is a rendezvous of men of talent; where you meet with the first characters of the day; and it has been for some time an almost daily resort of mine.

There have been some literary

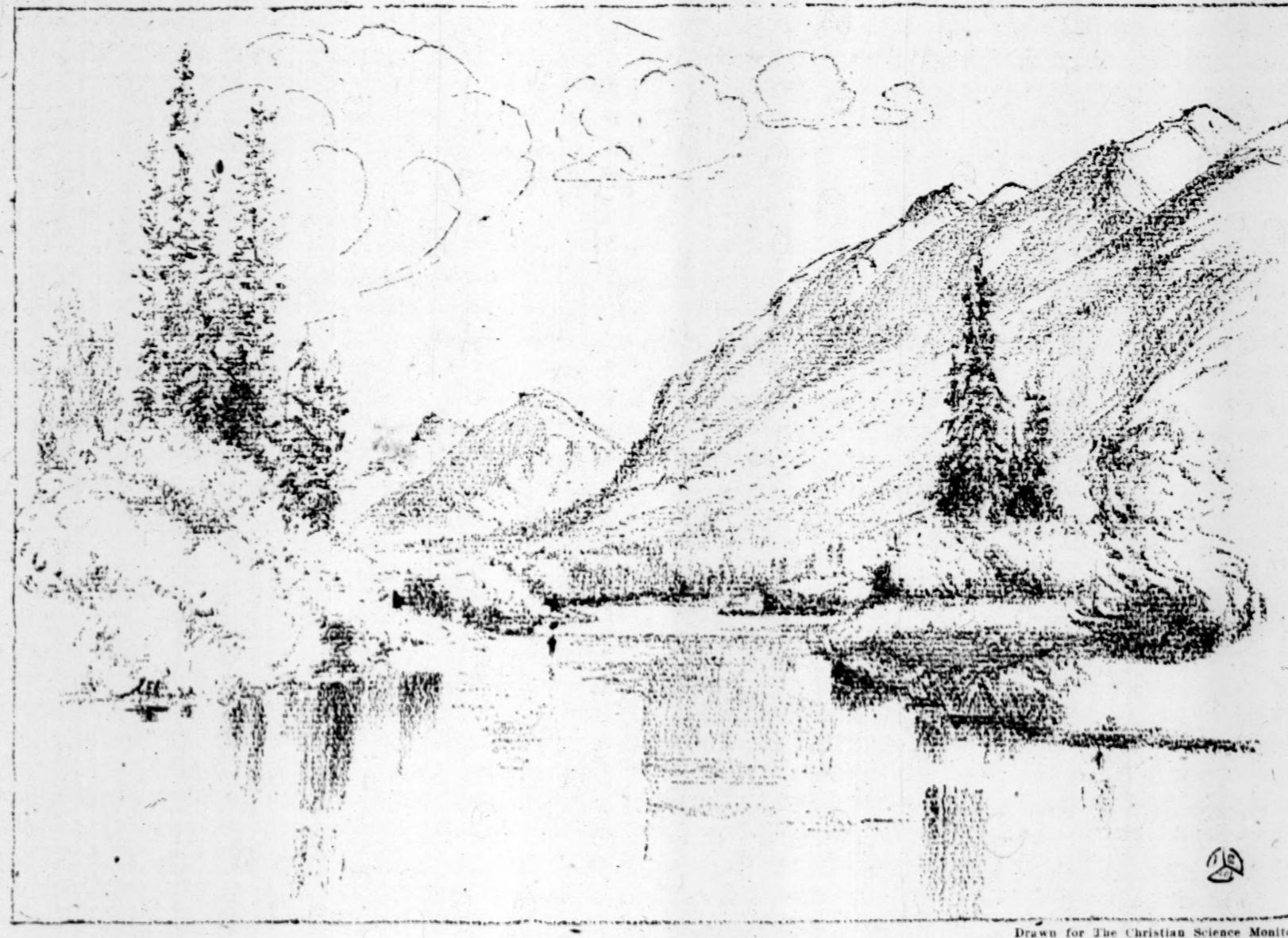
coffees set on foot lately, by some Blue Stockings of fashion, at which I have been much amused. Lady Caroline Lamb is a great promoter of them. You may have read some of her writings, particularly her *Glenarvon*, into which she has woven many anecdotes of fashionable life and fashionable characters. ... She is a strange being, a compound of contradictions, with much to admire, much to stare at, and much to disapprove. Among the most pleasant acquaintances I have met at Murray's is a young man by the name of Mitchell, who has recently published a translation of *Aristophanes*, and writes those very clear and amusing articles in the Quarterly Review on the manners of the Athenians, the Greek cookery, etc. He is an excellent scholar, and possesses with a very genuine vein of delicate humor, that give a freedom and sportiveness to his writing, not frequently found among scholastic men.

I have been much pleased with Belzon, the traveler, who is just bringing out a personal narrative of his researches, illustrated with very extraordinary plates. There is the interior of a temple, excavated in a hill, which he discovered and opened; which had the effect on me of an Arabian tale. There are rows of gigantic statues, thirty feet high, cut out of the calcareous rock, in perfect preservation. I have been as much delighted in conversing with him, and getting from him an account of his adventures and feelings, as was ever one of Sindbad's auditors. ...

I have also frequently met with Mr. Hallam, whose able and interesting work on the Middle Ages you have no doubt seen, and most probably have in your library. Like all other men of real talent and unquestionable merit, he is affable and unpretending. He is a copious talker, and you are sure when he is present to have the conversation briskly kept up. But it is useless to mention names in this manner; and it is too much like entertaining one with a description of a banquet, by merely naming the dishes. One thing I have found invariably, that the greater the merit, the less has been the pretension; and that there is no being so modest, natural, unaffected, and unassuming as a first-rate genius. ...

I believe I told you in my last of a long letter which I received from James Paulding—a most gratifying one to me; and it gave me a picture of quiet prosperity and domestic enjoyment, which it is delightful for a wandering, unsettled being like myself, to contemplate. Oh, my dear Brevoort, how my heart warms toward you all, when I get thinking and talking of past times and scenes. What would I not give for a few days among the Highlands of the Hudson!—From "Letters of Washington Irving."

Henry Brevoort.



The Upper Bow River, Alberta

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Waters of the Bow

Above all other first impressions of the Bow River of Alberta, in western Canada, there holds most firmly the recollection of the deep blue-green clearness of its upper waters. The color, unlike that of any stream before known to the observer, deepened in tone, at the same time increasing in intensity of hue in the depths under bank, till one could think of nothing but utter liquid color of itself. One may liken water to precious stones, to emerald, aquamarine, lapis lazuli. One may use such similes familiarly, as if every other reader as well as the writer were in the habit of carrying such preciousnesses in his vest pockets. Probably not ten writers in a hundred, let alone readers, have ever seen such originals in fact, nor handled them, but refer to them as accepted standards of comparison. However vividly from imagination or from the rarely stored memory one may figure such illustrations of quality, none of them quite fits. The splendid visual experience of fluid depth of color with an utter clearness that revealed each rock and pebble at depth, and the great trout or two lounging in the pool, and edged them all with a vibrating prismatic aura of blue green is still, like the waters of the Bow River, itself removed from urban centers, sui generis, of its own kind only.

By

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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to his clerical pursuits. Mrs. Grantly, I presume, inspected her kitchen, though she had a first-rate housekeeper with sixty pounds a year; and attended to the lessons of Florinda and Grizel, though she had an excellent governess with thirty pounds a year; but at any rate she disappeared; and I never could make companions of the boys. Charles James, though he always looked as though there was something in him, never seemed to have much to say; and what he did say he would always unsay the next minute. He told me once that he considered cricket on the whole, to be a gentle, man-like game for boys, provided they would play without running about; and that fives, also, was a seemly game, so that those who played it never heated themselves. Henry once quarreled with me for taking his sister Grizel's part in a contest between them as to the best mode of using a watering-pot for the garden flowers; and from that day to this he has not spoken to me, though he speaks at me often enough. For half an hour or so I certainly did like Sammy's gentle speeches; but one gets tired of honey, and I found that he preferred the more admiring listeners whom he met in the kitchen-garden and back precincts of the establishment; besides, I think I once caught Sammy fibbing.

By their camp fires, by the firesides in their neat little huts; they told old tales of their race, and around the campfire, as she caught that commanding glance; strangers, I say, seeing this, could little guess that some fifteen minutes since she had stoutly held her ground against him, hardly allowing him to open his mouth in his own defense. But such is the tact and talent of women!

And now let us observe the well-furnished breakfast-parlor at Plumstead Episcopi, and the comfortableness of all the belongings of the rectory. Comfortable they certainly were, but neither gorgeous nor even grand; indeed, considering the money that had been spent there, the eye and taste might have been better served; there was an air of heaviness about the rooms which might have been avoided without any sacrifice of propriety; colors might have been better chosen and lights more perfectly diffused; but perhaps in doing so the thorough clerical aspect of the whole might have been somewhat marred; at any rate, it was not without ample consideration that those thick, dark, costly carpets were put down; those embossed, but somber papers hung up; those heavy curtains draped so as to half-exclude the light of the sun; nor were these old-fashioned chairs, bought at a price far exceeding that given for more modern goods, without a purpose.

On the whole, therefore, I found the rectory a dull house, though it must be admitted that everything there was of the very best.—Anthony Trollope, in "The Warden."

The Story of Rome

The story of Rome is the most splendid romance in history. A few shepherds tend their flocks among volcanic hills, listening by day and night to the awful warnings of the subterranean voice. ... The moment has come. One man is a leader but not all will follow him. He leads his small band swiftly down from the heights, and they drive a flock and a little herd before them, while each man carries his few belongings as best he can, and there are few women in the company. ... Down, always downward, march the wanderers, rough, rugged, young with the terrible youth of those days, and wise only with the wisdom of nature. Down the steep mountain they go, down over the rich, rolling land, down through the deep forests, unheeded of man, down at last to the river, where seven low hills rise out of the wide plain. One of those hills the leader chooses, rounded and grassy; there they encamp, and they dig a trench and build huts. Pales, protectress of flocks, gives her name to the Palatine Hill. Rumon, the flowing river, names the village Rome, and Rome names the leader Romulus, the man of the river, the man of the village by the river; and to our own time the twenty-first of April is kept and remembered, and even now honored, for the very day on which the shepherds began to dig their ditch on the Palatine Hill, the date of the foundation of Rome.

And the shepherds called their leader King, though his kingship was over but a few men. Yet they were such men as begin history, and in the

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1919

EDITORIALS

British Mission in Egypt

IN THESE days, when the demand upon the nations of the world to make a survey of their stewardship in all its phases is so imperative, the actual position of such countries as Egypt claims special attention. It is possible to exaggerate the significance of the recent disturbances in Egypt, and their significance has indeed been very greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless, those who know Egypt best are as convinced that conditions in that strange, complex country are by no means satisfactory as they are that these conditions do not arise from any lack of the best intentions on the part of the British controlling authority.

The fact of the matter is that Egypt has reached a flood in the tide of its affairs, and is awaiting the man of genius who shall discern and take the way that must lead on to fortune. As was pointed out in special dispatches to this paper from Alexandria, a short time ago, when Great Britain began to exercise a controlling influence in Egypt, after the Arabi rebellion of 1882, she found the country bankrupt, not only financially, but morally. Few governments have been so corrupt as the Egyptian Government was, some thirty-six years ago; and, as the first months of those early years went by, and Great Britain found herself being forced into a kind of trusteeship for Egypt, the complexity and immensity of the task before her was seen more clearly. Great Britain, however, rose to the occasion. A succession of great proconsuls, supported by the most devoted civil service, probably, which Great Britain has ever produced, gradually won order out of chaos, swept away the pitiable poverty to which the country had been reduced by long centuries of misrule, and carried out the most wonderful series of engineering enterprises and land reforms, until, gradually, it became evident that, materially speaking, the country was well on the way to salvation.

Now the country that, materially speaking, is well on the way to salvation is in serious need of something else; if it is not to come to grief. The bureaucratic methods of the early days, always saved; as they were, from becoming mere methods of routine by their constant brush with changing circumstances, settled into dangerous grooves when the way became plain and uneventful. The civil service, largely relieved of the necessity of taking thought as to how to meet a different situation every day, failed very largely to keep itself "utterly alive," and to recognize the urgent necessity of moving with the times. What had served so well in the past would certainly serve best in the future, was generally the official summing up of the situation, and so changes were discouraged, individual brilliancy was damped, and the "now and ever shall be" methods of bureaucracy settled down everywhere over Anglo-Egyptian officialdom.

In all these years, moreover, there has been no attempt at any fusion between the Egyptian and the Anglo-Egyptian. The two worlds are as artificially apart today as they were almost necessarily apart thirty-six years ago. As the dispatch from Alexandria already referred to put it, "quite apart from national, religious, and social differences, the Anglo-Egyptian despises the native and would be ashamed to own to a genuine friendship even with one meriting it." The grooves have gradually been formed, and the Anglo-Egyptian has quite firmly established himself in them. His intentions are still excellent. He still works from a high sense of duty, and when a crisis arises, or any really difficult situation has to be faced, he will at once recover, to a very large extent, that devotion and resource which characterized the service in its early days. But, for the most part, the art of government has, for him, become a thing of routine, and the two worlds, the Egyptian world and the Anglo-Egyptian world, live side by side without intermingling at any point.

One of the most notable results of this intellectual and moral exclusiveness has been the educational system of the country. With a fine regard for native feeling, actuated by the best intentions, all semblance of ethical teaching has been eliminated from the educational system. Supersensitive in avoiding any appearance of interference with religious susceptibilities, there is no attempt to teach a code of morals, and the boy at the government school has one ambition, namely, to scramble into government service. The result is seen everywhere today. If the war has proved one thing more than another in Egypt, it is that Egypt is not yet able to govern herself honestly. The Egyptian has shaken himself free to a disappointingly small extent from the corruption of the ages, where public services are concerned. As the years of the war went by, and the number of persons comprising the British element in these services was steadily reduced, laxity of all kinds steadily increased. In most eastern countries such laxity and corruption have generally been attributed to the shamefully inadequate and irregular pay of the public official. Under the British rule, however, no such cause exists. The present day government official in Egypt has no reason to complain as to his pay. He receives an adequate wage, and what is, perhaps, even more of a revolution, a regular wage, and yet, even today, after some thirty years of familiarity with the British ideals of government, it is quite plain, to anyone who will study the situation, that the average native Egyptian official is restrained from dishonesty only by fear of detection. It is quite clearly not enough to pay him well and regularly. He needs to be taught to appreciate motives more worthy than self-interest, and, at the present time, self-interest is, quite frankly, the first motive in the educational system of the country.

It is, of course, a difficult question, fraught, at every turn, with serious problems, but they must be solved, in Egypt as elsewhere. The whole situation, indeed, calls

for drastic review and courageous action. Inefficiency, bureaucracy, slackness, and racial prejudice have no place in the new world which is gradually evolving, and no administration can be really successful that adopts such methods and is tolerant of such shortcomings.

Profit and Loss in Dry Districts

THERE are actually people in the great cities of the United States today who look forward to the prospect of the abolition of saloons under war-time prohibition of July 1 with a fear that absence of legalized opportunity for the drinking of intoxicating liquor will interfere with general prosperity. These people do not deny that liquor drinking constitutes an evil, but they are afraid that the complete elimination of the evil will hurt business, or drive business away, or "set things back" in some way. But they, like so many others who give way to their fears, are troubled by the anticipation of something that is quite certain not to eventuate. The mystery is, why they will persist in being afraid of a good thing, instead of posting themselves on the results and effects witnessed in places where it has been actually tried. For, contrary to the fears of these doubters, the doing away with the evil of saloons in a community does not, as a rule, work harm to the community. Time after time, a community that has perhaps doubtfully done away with its saloons, has found unexpected business prosperity, as well as expected peace and order, without them.

One of the remarkable instances just now is Detroit, Michigan. A year ago this city, the first of the million-population cities to go dry, saw its 1200 saloons wiped out by the state prohibition law. As early as February of this year the Mayor was able to say that data in his hands at that time proved that the city had benefited enormously. Local merchants reported a greater business from working people than ever before; banks showed a greatly increased number of depositors; factory superintendents discovered that tardiness, absences, and accidents at the plants had been reduced; theater business had improved; real estate values had not been permanently affected; and even hotels, which had been expected to show some decline, had continued in business. Now a recent issue of Public Business, from the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, is at hand, giving noteworthy figures as to the improvement in public order and decency. While the manner of presenting the figures allows for a record of increase or decrease in comparison with the preceding years, every record under the head of felony and misdemeanors for 1918 shows a pronounced decline over the record for the year previous. For example, the year without saloons stopped three-quarters of the begging and vagrancy, almost as much of the gambling, more than half of the drunkenness and disorder, not to mention a large part of the assault cases and petty thieving. It cut the number of robberies by half, reduced the number of murders in similar measure. And while compilers say nothing about the liquor law, they do say, simply but conclusively, "There has been a remarkable decrease in Detroit crime during the past year." The fact that the year mentioned is the first under the dry régime cannot fail to have significance.

In New Hampshire, where May 1 marked the close of the first year under a prohibition law that was somewhat inconclusive and was amended during the year, the effect nevertheless was to reduce the jail and prison population remarkably, allowing the closing of the jails in about one-third of the counties, and preventing the usual increase in the cost of maintaining public charges, besides decreasing drunkenness.

Now Norwich, New York, contributes its proof of the good effects of a dry régime by results accruing in the six dry months just past. Court convictions dropped from 82 to 13, those for intoxication being respectively 44 and 7, and wet predictions of the failure of the new era, on being followed up, were found not to have come true. Factory workers are reported satisfied with the present régime; savings banks deposits have increased by over \$250,000 in a total of about \$3,142,000; old debts are being cleaned up; former saloons have been in many cases already taken up by business concerns that pay as much as the saloons paid; theaters are doing nearly a fifth more business than before; and the expected increase in the tax rate is, in the opinion of local observers, counterbalanced by the increase in savings. More than all, it is reported that employers and workmen are working in greater cooperation than ever before, and that conditions in the shops are at a high standard.

These are the facts as to what happens in normal American communities when the law is made to eliminate the liquor evil instead of to sustain it. To fear harm from such a change is to be afraid of something that does not exist. The facts show that the dry policy is a constructive policy, not for morality and order only, but for business also.

Bolshevism in the Dining Room

ANOTHER of the famous restaurants of New York City, this time Sherry's, at Forty-Third Street and Fifth Avenue, announces the final closing of its doors. Sherry's, like Delmonico's, but recently added to the list of attractions departed from the great city, has for many years been a favorite meeting place of the fashionable dinner-out, and has numbered among its patrons distinguished guests from the four corners of the earth, while its dining rooms and ballrooms have been the scenes of many of New York's most brilliant social events.

It is interesting, and perhaps instructive, to consider the conditions which have led the proprietor of a presumably profitable going concern of the magnitude of Sherry's, at a time of general prosperity, and with every indication that the years following the war will bring unusually large patronage, to give up business. Louis Sherry, the person most directly involved in the matter under discussion, being the ostensible sole owner and proprietor, is reported as giving two reasons for his announced action. One of these is rather incidental. The other is vital and determinative. The first, and the one more readily disposed of, because it has been foreseen and provided for, is the imminent enforcement of national prohibition in the United States. The operation of

the prohibition law will considerably affect the business of establishments of the character of Sherry's, but, even according to the point of view of Mr. Sherry himself, this new condition can be met, as it has been met by hotels and restaurants in those states where prohibition laws have been enforced for some years, usually to the profit and advantage of the proprietors. But the second factor, which has to do with service, is what Mr. Sherry calls war-time bolshevism. Even with the first obstacle, as he regards it, overcome, the second remains, to him at least, insurmountable. Mr. Sherry does not intimate that this invasion of his establishment by adherents of bolshevism has resulted in the practice of any unjust division of gross receipts and net profits, but in service of a character which cannot be endured. Mr. Sherry puts the matter tersely by saying bluntly, "I will not submit my patrons to having their food thrown at them."

Now this does not, apparently, signify the inability of those in responsible positions in such places as Sherry's to find and employ persons entirely competent to render the service required. The fault presumably is not that the compensation is insufficient. The difficulty seems to lie much deeper. It will probably be found that this invasion seeks to establish new standards of relationship, and that these standards, once established, will aim to obliterate the line between employer and employee. It will be a revelation to many people in the United States that the tendency to refuse to render acceptable service, because of this hope of finally establishing a dead level of social and industrial equality, has here been so openly manifested.

The tendency which Mr. Sherry claims to have seen manifested in the impolite practice of "throwing" food at guests is, no doubt, the mute but somewhat emphatic sign of disapproval, on the part of a formerly obsequious waiter, of social conditions established without his consent, and in the enjoyment of which he has, no doubt, been told he has no equal part. In his desire to express his disapproval, by indifferent or offensive service, he forgets that his own prosperity has been due to exactly the conditions which have made those whom he has served prosperous and able to reward him acceptably for the service he has been glad to render. But he apparently is unable, in the opinion of Mr. Sherry, in the new light he believes he has gained, to view matters from this basis. Consequently, by his own act, he, not his employer, is turning the key on his job, and forcing himself and hundreds of his fellow workers into the street.

The Chief Scout

THE Chief Scout, otherwise General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout movement, tells a story of his early days in the British Army which is full of revelations of what was to come afterward. It happened during some maneuvers in Ireland. B.-P., then a "very young captain," was in charge of a squadron. They espied an enemy's battery in action, and, taking advantage of a hollow road which lay in front of the battery, crawled along it until they were right in front of the guns, and then, leaping up, captured the battery and its escort without difficulty. The officer in command of the battery explained his failure to detect the advance by the fact that his instructions led him to expect dust to arise from the hollow road if it was being used for hostile purposes, but, as B.-P.'s men had raised no dust, he had thought that all was well.

"Next day," continues the Chief Scout, "it happened, going across some hills, we found the same battery in action again, with the same escort, looking out for dust. We thought it a pity not to oblige. A few soldier's under an astute sergeant, armed with lassos on their saddles, cut down a few branches of trees, and rode along at a trot in a hollow road, some little distance to the front of the escort. They towed these branches along behind them, thereby kicking up an enormous dust. Away went the cavalry after them, and we merely then walked into the battery again, this time from the rear." And then the Chief Scout goes on to tell how, for this action, he was summoned to appear before the commander-in-chief, how his heart sank into his boots because he had got a terrible name for thus "playing the fool," how, as he walked along, he thought anxiously what his next profession would be after he left the army, and how he got the surprise of his life when the great man, Lord Wolseley, it was, patted him on the back and declared, "That is the sort of thing I want to see; use your common sense."

So B.-P. went on using his common sense, and he used it to some purpose in India, in Afghanistan, in Zululand, and in Ashanti, always distinguishing himself for his resourcefulness and for his determination not to be "bound by the book," but ever to conform his ways and means to the needs of the hour. The Charterhouse boy, who had excelled in football, chiefly by reason of his "elaborate fooling and dependability," carried the same idea into everything; only, as people began to understand the "funny beggar," they began to discover that his "fooling" was only another kind of genius. Then, just before the Boer War broke out, the British Government sent Baden-Powell to South Africa to organize a force of irregulars, and prevent native risings in the neighborhood of Mafeking. At that time it was not thought that Mafeking would be attacked, but it was, of course, and the defense of the little town by Colonel Baden-Powell, as he then was, and a devoted band of followers for seven long months was one of the most notable incidents in the war.

And all the time B.-P. had been laying by a great store of observations. Versatile to a remarkable degree, he was in practical sympathy with a hundred and one points of view. The born scout was also a born artist, and the born athlete was also the born writer, whilst perceiving his outlook on everything was that direct recourse to common sense and independent honesty which characterized him from the beginning. And so, in due time, came the Boy Scout movement, which, starting from small beginnings, some twelve years ago, has spread to all parts of the world. To this movement the Chief Scout has devoted all his energies, bringing to it all that wealth of experience gained in many lands and in divers strange circumstances, but placing ever in the forefront

of his effort, as an ideal for himself and the scout hosts throughout the world, "Play the game!" in the fullest and broadest meaning of that phrase.

Notes and Comments

ALTHOUGH it is common knowledge that the United States Government, like others in the present era of governmental research in pretty nearly every department of knowledge, supports a busy publishing house, the Boldinghamian proportions of the national publishing business are a fresh surprise whenever somebody writes a magazine article about it. The latest investigator was attracted to the subject by receiving in his mail a copy of "Food Habits of the Mallard Ducks in the United States," and, having informed himself how to feed a mallard duck, he went on to learn something about the printing office. He discovered that it was as big as any six privately-owned publishing houses in the country, cost about \$12,000,000 to operate, and made possible the distribution of franked documents through the mail that, if paid for, would use up yearly about \$86,000,000 worth of postage stamps.

GRANTING that in the midst of so much world politics, Tzeccho-Slovakia's recognition of the importance of the Boy Scout may seem to many who hear of it a trivial matter, it is nevertheless an important straw showing that a wholesome wind is blowing in that new nation. In Tzeccho-Slovakia's first postal issue two stamps have been printed in honor of the Bohemian Boy Scouts and in recognition of their help to the government. Scout Spika, treasurer of the Scout troop in Prague, has sent some of the stamps to the United States, and invites correspondence from American Scouts, especially if they live near a river or ocean. One hopes that Scout Spika will find some correspondents. Meantime young Tzeccho-Slovakia is the Tzeccho-Slovakia of the future, and there is much to be expected of a nation where the Boy Scout movement is already soundly established.

NO ADMIRER in theory of the "good old times" would care to go so far back as the period of the dinosaur, whose bones were not long ago discovered in Canada, and the Tyrannosaurus, whose skeleton is almost as recent a find in the Bad Lands of Montana. Both belonged to the gigantic land animals of prehistoric America, but if the dinosaur was bad enough to meet wandering over the landscape, the Tyrannosaurus was worse. According to the savants, he was the biggest animal, except the vegetarian and gentle-mannered ancestor of the elephant, of his time, and had the worst temper. One wonders, however, if the savants are altogether fair to the Tyrannosaurus. Granting that he was uncommonly well prepared to make trouble, does it necessarily follow that he always went about looking for it? Unversed, he may have been of a good-natured and even affectionate disposition, for, after all, the disposition of a prehistoric animal leaves no fossil remains.

WHILE nightly, at the Garrick, the tragedy of Cyrano's nose is arousing the commiseration of Londoners, the Athenaeum, by the pen of Mr. Lytton Strachey, is discussing of a certain famous family nose, the historical nose of the Pitts: "The tremendous hook of old Lord Chatham under whose curve empires came to birth"; "the bleak upward-pointing nose of William Pitt the younger"; and, thirdly, Lady Hester Stanhope's: "A nose of wild ambitions, of pride grown fantastical, a nose that scorned the earth, shooting off, one fancies, towards some eternal eccentric heaven. It was a nose, in fact, altogether in the air." So much for the historical nose, and the pathetic variety of Rostand's Cyrano. There is also the nose of high good humor, Mr. Punch's for instance. Plenty of scope for thought and observation in noses; London is being delightfully reminded of the fact.

THERE is one thing to be said of the "dairy lunch" in the United States that cannot be said of all the other restaurants: you have no waiters to tip. You can pay your bill and go in peace, instead of guiltily depositing an extra coin beside your plate, or else, if very courageous, refusing to do so and slinking apologetically, or striding aggressively, away.

IT WOULD have done Ruskin good to hear the Members' fury of eloquence and artistic zeal, in the House of Commons, on a subject which has so often left them cold. Morris, too, would have rubbed his hands with delight, had he been a listener in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. Nothing could have exceeded the Napoleonic vigor of Mr. Ormsby Gore, and if Sir Martin Conway rendered the House almost breathless by confidently inviting it to consider "magnificent warm pools" for the mining districts, on the lines of the patrician baths of Caracalla, these are but wholesome evidences of the rapid trend of thought in the right direction. Miners' conferences have not been conspicuous for their dullness in the past, but the Member for the combined English Universities has certainly contributed another interesting item for future discussion among them.

WHEN Coleridge said "No mind is thoroughly well organized that is deficient in the sense of humor" he expressed a conviction that seems common to all civilized men, and makes each nation take pride in its humor and perhaps suspect that other nations enjoy a somewhat inferior brand. Yet comparison of humor shows, broadly speaking, that the peoples of the world are much alike. In *The Tourist*, published in Tokyo, a Japanese author, for example, remarks that humor "is indeed the flower of life, and life without it would be as dreary as spring without its blossoms." To illustrate, he translates a number of Japanese anecdotes, "funny stories," as the United States might call them, but one does not smile over them. Neither, on second thought, does one smile over many of the "funny stories" in American magazines and newspapers. Humor which really amuses is everywhere rare and precious, a "flower of life," as the Japanese gentleman poetically puts it, but growing up in company with a great many weeds.